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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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THE COLONIAL ISSUE

of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is fixed for April 28. Ever since THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was established nearly fifty years ago it has enjoyed an increasing Colonial and foreign circulation; but, in response to a want in the trade which was felt many years ago, it was decided to bring out a Colonial Issue in the spring, having an extra circulation to the Colonies and other important centres abroad in addition to the home distribution. The first number was brought out in April 1891, and the issue has gained popularity ever since. It brings buyers in remote parts of the Empire into direct contact with the home firms. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has from its first issues made a point of developing Colonial trade, and this annual issue, instituted fifteen years ago, has proved one of the best means at the service of the advertising firms for furthering their business interests. There is no other well established and organised *bonâ-fide* paid subscription circulation to the Colonies such as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's available, and it will be included in the Colonial Issue on April 28. The issue will cover most of the buyers (and the best of all) in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other East Indian places, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and other British parts of Africa, as well as British possessions generally. It is an issue that no house desirous of publicity and improvement of their business connection should miss. They should drop a postcard to the Publisher for a convincing booklet about the trade possibilities covered by it.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

LORD CREWE's amendments to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill are printed on p. 527.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE of the Bill was taken on Thursday afternoon, and the proceedings are reported in our Coloured Supplement.

HIS LORDSHIP'S AMENDMENTS do not alter the text of the Bill much, but the Poisons Schedule is considerably changed. A concise explanation of the effect of the amendments is given in an article on p. 532. His Lordship intends that companies formed after April 1, 1906, should not use chemist's titles, and those then in existence may not use them after a time limit of seven years.

ON p. 533 are specified the points on which amendments are still required, and for which chemists should influence their M.P.'s.

THE ALTERATIONS OF THE POISONS SCHEDULE follow generally our suggestions of last week, and they would enable Easton's Syrup and the like to be treated as Part 2 poisons.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE moved the deletion of Clause 7, and the Bill will not extend to Ireland (p. 527).

"XRAYSER" sounds the tocsin of determined opposition to the Bill unless it is amended in respect to the licensing of unqualified persons, and in other needful directions. He considers there is too much compromise (p. 531). So also say some of our correspondents (p. 549).

THE LATEST STORE PRICES for chemists' goods are printed on p. 519.

THE CANADIAN BILL dealing with proprietary medicines has been completed, and is described on p. 521.

LINALOE OIL is being adulterated in a clever way, which Messrs. Parry and Bennett reveal in an article on p. 544.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. John Hallaway, President of the Carlisle Chemists' Association, and some particulars of his career are given on p. 539.

THE EAST ABERDEENSHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION is organising a fund to assist the pursuer in *Gall v. Slessor* to carry the case to appeal (p. 534 and p. 540).

PHOTO-SYNTHESIS OF PLANTS proved in Professor Meldola's hands an absorbing subject for a presidential address to the Chemical Society, reported on p. 529.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT in the P.M.V. and Drug Stores Association is reported on p. 519. The President had an interview with Lord Crewe this week about his Bill (p. 535).

THE WINTER SESSION reports this week show that the leading topics are the Poisons and Pharmacy Bills and the Co-op. affair. Many associations are moving in one direction on the latter subject (p. 539).

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is printed on p. 525. The income was 16,522l., and the expenditure 17,296l.; but the deficit of 774l. was less than in 1904. A contrast of the two years is given on p. 534.

PRICE-ALTERATIONS in drugs and chemicals are fairly numerous, and include higher prices for antimony and preparations, citric acid and citrates, chamomiles, copper sulphate, soda nitrate, menthol, peppermint oil, and vanilla. Coriander, cummin, fenugreek seeds and soy are easier. Bayberry, chloral hydrate, and sugar of milk are lower (p. 545).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL at its meeting in London on Wednesday devoted a large part of the time to the Government Bill. The President reported that the more difficult questions are still under negotiation, with apparently little hope of success. For the Council vacancy at the May election there are five new candidates—Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. W. Giles (Aberdeen), Mr. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), Mr. Ross Sargeant (Nottingham), and Mr. R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield) (p. 523).

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in next week's issue (April 14) must reach the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST not later than 5 P.M. on

Wednesday, April 11.

All announcements received after the Supplement has gone to press will be inserted in the following week's issue (April 21). Stamped addressed wrappers for the issue of April 14 should also reach this office by Wednesday morning (April 11), as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Offices will be closed from Thursday night (April 12) until Tuesday morning (April 17). All communications to the Editor should reach him not later than first post on Wednesday.

B

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The East London Coroner has again been anathematising the "saffron-and-brandy" cure for measles which is the vogue in the East End.

A second attempt to get the London Institution to amalgamate with the Society of Arts has failed. This was in effect decided at a meeting over which Lord Avebury presided on Monday, April 2.

At the thirty-first anniversary meeting of the Herts Natural History Society and Field Club, held at Watford on March 26, Dr. John Attfield was elected a Vice-President and Mr. A. E. Ekins a member of the Council.

"Boots Cash Chemists" have been advertising this week "Ten Years' Attempt to Extinguish or Cripple Competition in the Chemist's Business." It was a fresh and effective arrangement of the old matter, and rather hard on the Pharmaceutical Council.

On March 31 John Isaac Jordan (53), while driving a van belonging to Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., aerated-water manufacturers, near Putney Bridge, accidentally fell from the footboard into the road, and died in the West London Hospital as a result of his injuries.

While hunting with Mr. Fernie's hounds on March 31, Mr. C. Bayley, chemist, Uppingham, had a nasty fall. The horse he was riding broke his fetlock and rolled over his rider. Fortunately Mr. Bayley escaped with a few slight bruises, but the horse had to be shot.

A sensational case in connection with alleged bogus cheque transactions is engaging the attention of the Bow Street Magistrate. One of the tradesmen alleged to have been victimised was Mr. William James Patey, pharmaceutical chemist, Regent Street, London, W.

At the request of the West Ham and District Chemists' Association, the Leyton Urban Council has exempted the Thursday preceding Good Friday and Christmas Day from the Closing Order under the Shop-hours Act making Thursday a compulsory early-closing day for chemists and druggists.

At Pontefract an old woman named Raynor fell asleep in front of the fire and her clothing caught on fire. Among others who went to her assistance was Mr. F. Craven, chemist and druggist, who spread Carron oil over the burns. The woman was taken to the dispensary, but died there from the effects of the burns.

This year the trustees of Sir Thomas White's Charity have granted, according to annual custom, loans of 100*l.* to deserving young tradesmen in Leicester. Among the recipients were Mr. Cuthbert Johnson Avery, chemist and druggist, 115 London Road, and Mr. Henry Haywood Dennis, chemist's manager, 46 Tower Street, Leicester.

The Southwark Borough Council is to approach the other Metropolitan Borough Councils with a view to united action being taken to urge upon the Board of Agriculture the necessity of a standard being fixed for lime-juice cordial, and for other food and drugs which cannot be manufactured or kept without the use of preservatives.

At the election of candidates to the Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton, on April 3, Constance Winifred James, the daughter of the late Mr. Howard James, formerly of Walsall, who died at Uppingham on January 30 last, was elected at the head of the poll, receiving 1,830 votes. Mrs. James tenders grateful thanks to all those who so kindly rendered assistance to this case.

At Westminster Police Court on April 2, Richard Hester, of Victoria Street, S.W., was summoned for "administering a noxious drug with intent to annoy." The defendant gave a young barmaid a tablet which made her very ill for several days. It was stated for the defence that the tablet, which was methylene blue, was given in a joke. The Magistrate adjourned the summons in order to report the facts to the Public Prosecutor.

At a meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce on April 2, a member of a large firm of oil and paint manufacturers said that recently his firm had lost a large order

because Germany had started to sell their manufactured oil in England cheaper than scheduled price. In Germany, from private inquiries, he learnt that the deficiency was made good to German manufacturers by a bonus from their Government. The Chamber has decided to inquire fully into the matter.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

The Spring examinations of the Spectacle-makers' Company will be held in London on May 14, 15, and 16 for general and visual optics, and on May 28, 29, and 30 for the examination in sight-testing. Application-forms must be sent in and fees paid by May 1.

British Medical Association.

At the last council-meeting it was resolved to ask the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council to remove diachylon from the B.P. Representatives were appointed to co-operate with the British Dental Association in watching the Medical Acts Amendment Bill (when it is introduced into Parliament), and a similar thing was done in respect to Sight-testing Bills.

Royal Institution.

The lecture-arrangements after Easter include three lectures by Professor William Stirling on "Glands and their Products," two by Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell on "The Digestive Tract in Birds and Mammals," and two by Sir James Dewar on "The Old and the New Chemistry." The Friday evening meetings are to be resumed on April 27, when Professor J. W. Gregory will discourse on "Ore-deposits and their Distribution in Depth." Professor H. Moissan's name is announced for another of the Friday evenings.

Perkin Memorial and Jubilee of the Coal-tar Colour Industry.

The Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry have issued circulars inviting subscriptions for carrying out the objects set forth in the resolutions passed at the Mansion House meeting on February 26. Subscriptions should be forwarded to Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co., 15 Lombard Street, London, E.C. Mr. Arthur G. Green, the Department of Tinctorial Chemistry, University of Leeds, is the Hon. Secretary for the movement, and Mr. J. C. Cain, Atlas Works, Hackney Wick, London, N.E., the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

The Chemist Prescribes.

Mr. James Brown, chemist and druggist, of 35 Rusholme Road, Manchester, was a witness at an inquest held by the Manchester City Coroner on April 4 on Mary Sullivan (60), a widow. Deceased, who had not been medically attended for years, had pains in her stomach, and her daughter went to Mr. Brown's shop for some medicine. Mr. Brown gave a mixture containing bicarbonate of soda, sal volatile, composition essence, and tincture of rhubarb—a remedy for purging and sickness. The patient subsequently died before having been seen by a doctor. Mr. Brown's medicine, said a witness, seemed to do the deceased good. Mr. Brown admitted that although he was a qualified chemist he was not a qualified doctor, but he did prescribe for simple cases. The medicine he had prescribed to the deceased would not cure a twist in the bowels, which was what the patient had died from, as shown by a *post-mortem* examination.—The Coroner said he was afraid it was a general practice that chemists take upon themselves the duties of a doctor. He had come across people who have been under the impression that druggists were allowed to prescribe; and he had known chemists who had actually a consulting-room at the back of their premises. Verdict was given in accordance with the medical evidence.

Sheffield Notes.

At the meeting of the Sheffield Board of Guardians on Wednesday, the Chairman referred to Mr. Newsholme's elevation to the magisterial bench, and expressed to him the hearty congratulations of the Board on the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. Smith Whitaker, Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association, has addressed a letter to a local newspaper calling attention to the dangers incurred through the use of diachylon in pills or otherwise, and stating that it has resulted frequently in paralysis, blindness, insanity, and death.

East Anglian Notes.

The freehold of the house and shop belonging to and at present occupied by Mr. S. H. Venables, chemist, Gorleston, was sold at Yarmouth by auction on Tuesday for 390l.

A farmer in this district has written Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., asking him to bring under the notice of the Board of Agriculture the repeated outbreaks of "hard tongue" among cattle in various parts of Norfolk. Mr. Winfrey replies advising the use of potassium iodide, but is careful to add "under expert supervision."

At Ipswich on March 29, Mabel Wright was charged with stealing a purse from the shop of Mr. Oswald V. Blackburn, chemist, 305 Cauldwell Hall Road. Mr. Blackburn said he had missed several articles from his counter lately, but he asked the Magistrates to deal leniently with Wright, who was thereupon fined 20s., including costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Midland Notes.

A new college of chemistry and pharmacy has been established in Birmingham. A prospectus has been issued, and applications for attendance are invited at moderate fees. There are to be evening classes.

"Security of tenure" is becoming the cry of the chemist's assistant. It is hard lines to the young man, who perhaps is married and a father in a small way, to find that some morning he is called over the carpet and given a month's money in lieu of notice, no reason being given for the same. Can such methods be legally sustained? is the question set in several instances in the Midland district in recent times.

The battle of the contracts has reached an acute stage in Birmingham. Those worth having have been split up, a special clause in the tenders enabling the Guardians to select goods from different contractors. Ridiculously low prices are thereby assured, but distilled water at 2d. per gal. has by force of habit in a few instances found its way accidentally into the invoices at the ordinary price to the retailer—viz., 6d.

A dispute between husband and wife was heard at the Birmingham Assizes this week. The family concerned were of the name of Key, herbalists and medical specialists, and the question for the Judge was to whom certain freehold property, acquired in 1903, belonged. The wife said it was the husband's gift, and he said he had no idea that the property had been conveyed in her name. Eventually, after a two days' hearing, the case was decided in favour of the wife.

Opium in a Lemonade-bottle.

At an inquest held by Dr. M. H. Taylor at Kingston-on-Thames on March 30, on the body of a smith and farrier, named Brewin, the evidence showed that the deceased (who served in South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry as a farrier-major) was in the habit of acting as a veterinary surgeon, and in consequence had a good many drugs. He kept sweet spirit of nitre and opium in lemonade-bottles, and, after admission to the infirmary, told the doctor he went to take a dose of sweet nitre, but took the opium by mistake.—Mr. J. Chapman, chemist and druggist, High Street, Esher, said he had known the deceased three years, and had been in the habit of supplying him with a considerable quantity of drugs. It was absolutely impossible to mistake tincture of opium for spirit of nitre. He remembered serving the opium in the lemonade-bottle. In reply to the Coroner, Mr. Chapman said it was not usual for chemists to serve opium in that way to the general public, but to a man like the deceased, or to a groom, who was dosing a horse, he should do so. It was easier to give a draught to a horse from a bottle like that than from an ordinary poison-bottle. Answering further questions, he said the usual dose for a horse would be 2 oz.—The Coroner pointed out that as he supplied 6 oz. witness's argument did not stand. "I believe your Society," continued the Coroner (who had attended the Thames Valley Chemists' Association dinner the evening before), "is trying to get the law amended. Do you think this is desirable in the interests of the public?"—"As I said before," replied Mr. Chapman, "the general public would have the opium in a special bottle. This man was like a veterinary surgeon, and used to drugs."—The Coroner said he knew the witness had complied with the law, but the general public looked to chemists as skilled men for protection, and he thought witness would admit that it was

advisable to go beyond the law and take a little extra precaution in supplying medicines of that kind.—A verdict of death through misadventure was returned.

Fires.

Damage estimated at 3,000l. (which is covered by insurance) was done by fire on March 29 at the premises of Messrs. W. P. Adshead & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of furniture-cream, polishes, etc., of Campbell Street, Belper.

According to the annual report of the Fire-brigade Committee of the London County Council, just published, twelve fires occurred in chemists' shops in the metropolis during 1905. These were caused by wax boiling over, by defective flue, by ether, by an explosion of chemicals, by friction of machinery, by lighted taper, by light thrown down, by mineral-oil lamp, and by spirit-vapour coming into contact with flame. Among wholesale druggists there was one fire, caused by overheating sugar-refuse. Among chemical-manufacturers there were three fires, the causes being unknown.

Store-prices.

The additions to the price-circular of the Civil Service Stores for April include Cleaver's Perfumed Carnation and Sweet Pea toilet-soaps, 2d. per tablet, or 1s. 9d. per doz.; Margerison's toilet-soaps, 1s. 9d. per box of twelve tablets; and Solypol soap, 9d. per tablet, 2s. 2d. per box of three. The price of Coleman's meat-and-malt wine has been reduced to 3s. 2d. per bot., and cream of tartar to 11d. per lb.

Patent-medicine Vendors' and Drug-stores Association.

A meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday afternoon, April 4, Mr. Walter Huntrods in the chair. The minutes of some recent meetings of the committee were read. They included correspondence between the committee and Mr. W. J. Leggett, Hon. Secretary (Liverpool), who, it was alleged, had failed to attend the last two meetings. Mr. Leggett had resigned his office on February 14, which was to be confirmed at a meeting on April 4, the present meeting. Mr. Leggett now attended, and appeared to be at a discount with the other members present. Another secretary *pro tem.* was appointed by the Chairman to act at the meeting. One speaker charged Mr. Leggett with having brought the Association to the verge of bankruptcy. This he stoutly denied, and said a resolution in a certain matter had been passed by the members as well as by himself. He could not leave his business and run about the country to get new members and further subscriptions. Strong feeling was manifested against Mr. Leggett, the Chairman, however, being quite cool. It was resolved that, after the minutes had been read and approved, whatever business there might be of a public character should be dealt with, and the members should go into committee and the Press retire. Mr. Leggett, however, spoke at such great length that there seemed to be no probability of the public business being concluded, and while he was speaking the Chairman asked our representative to retire.

Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Cricket Club.

The annual meeting of this Club was held at Winn's Café, Leicester, on Tuesday, March 27, Mr. G. E. Marfitt presiding. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. W. Clear) submitted his report of last season's doings, as well as the financial report, which were approved, and the officers thanked. Mr. F. J. Brett was elected President, Mr. W. Rowe Vice-President, and Mr. E. Tomlin added to the committee, the other officers being: Captain, Mr. G. E. Marfitt; Vice-Captain, Mr. Martin; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Clear; committee, Messrs. Crookhall, Bowler, Peberdy, and Tomlin. The name of the Club was altered to "The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club." The subscription was fixed at 5s. and upwards for honorary members, 5s. for members who are principals or assistants, and 2s. 6d. for apprentices. Thanks were accorded to Mr. J. Aldwinkle (Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds) for providing last season's batting prize, and to Bovril, Ltd., for the bowling prize, which had been won by Messrs. C. A. Forryan and J. H. Miles respectively.

THE EXPORTS OF OLIVE OIL from Spain during 1905 amounted to 34,377,121 kilos, against 54,594,805 kilos. in 1904 and 49,596,939 kilos. during 1903.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Analyst Appointment.

Mr. R. F. Blake, of Belfast, has been re-appointed analyst to Cookstown Union, at a salary of thirteen guineas per annum.

The Haslett Memorial.

The subscription-list to the Sir James Haslett Memorial closed on March 31 and an announcement regarding the erection of the statue in the Belfast City Hall grounds is to be made shortly.

Breaking and Entering.

At Belfast Police Court on April 2, John McLean was charged with breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. John Watson & Co., druggists. Prisoner was caught in the act on the previous Saturday night. He was committed for trial.

More Contracts.

The Scariff Guardians have appointed Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, drug-contractors at 25½ per cent. discount.

The Guardians of Belmullet Union have given the contract for drugs to the Medical Supply Co., Cork, at a discount of 30 per cent. off the standard prices.

A Flourishing Business.

The extensions to Tate's Medical Hall, Royal Avenue, Belfast, have been completed, and the shop is now one of the finest, as far as frontage and display go, in the North of Ireland. Mr. James Tate, the proprietor, has taken in No. 7 Royal Avenue and converted that and No. 9 into one establishment, while the compounding department has been brought up to date. It is over a quarter of a century since Mr. Tate began business in Belfast.

Presentation.

At Dublin on March 30, the staff of Messrs. Hoyte & Sons, pharmaceutical chemists, Lower Sackville Street, met at the City of Dublin Drug Hall for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Frederick J. Miller, L.P.S.I., who for many years has acted as manager of the compounding department of the firm, and who has just been appointed to an important position in the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. The present took the form of a travelling-bag.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Chemists' Conference.

Registered chemists north of the Tweed are being invited to a conference at the Pharmaceutical Society's house, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on April 12, at 11 A.M. The President of the Society, Mr. R. A. Robinson, will be present, and opportunity for a frank discussion on the Pharmacy Bill and the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is to be given.

Personal.

Mr. Thomas Hetherington, chemist and druggist, has been returned at the top of the poll to the Tillicoultry School Board.

Mr. James Cockburn, managing director of Messrs. Francis Spite & Co., Ltd., 26-30 St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, informs us that he has no immediate intention of handing over the control of the business to anyone. This note is suggested by a paragraph in our last issue respecting the management of a branch of the business.

Fire.

The branch establishment at Tavnult of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist, Oban, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday, March 30. The building, which was of wood with a plate-glass front and slated roof, being of an inflammable nature, all attempts to save it were futile, and so intense was the heat that the business-books in the safe were badly charred. The loss, which amounts to several hundred pounds, is partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

"News."

On Thursday, March 29, a party of thirty members of Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association visited the premises of the "Scotsman" newspaper, and were entertained by a thorough inspection of the practical processes of newspaper-production. This was the second visit of the session, and was for the benefit of those disappointed on the first occasion. A hearty vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of Dr. Coull, to Messrs. J. Ritchie & Co. and the gentlemen who had conducted the party.

Business Changes.

Mr. James A. Waterston, chemist and druggist, is opening a new pharmacy at 115 East High Street, Forfar.

Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., of London, have appointed Messrs. William Muir & Co., 21 Bernard Street, Leith, as their selling agents in Scotland for their patent Chinaway syphons.

Mr. William Wallace, chemist and druggist, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, is having his premises thoroughly gutted out, and both the interior and the exterior renovated and fitted up in a smart style.

Dr. James Glover, who a few months ago took up his residence at 22 Lochleven Road, Langside, has just opened a dispensary at 98 Holmlea Road, Langside. Dr. Glover has had the premises well fitted and stocked.

The machinery, plant, utensils, and buildings of the Millburn Chemical-works, Millburn Street, Glasgow, lately occupied by Messrs. Stevenson, Carlile & Co., are to be sold by public auction during the three days ending April 20.

Heather Honey.

A correspondence has been taking place in the "Dundee Advertiser" regarding the price of Scotch heather honey. A firm of London merchants, in Idol Lane, E.C., wrote to the editor to inquire whether it were possible that "pure Scotch heather honey" could be sold in London at under 3d. per lb. Two local correspondents, who have large dealings with Scottish bee-keepers, reply stating emphatically that "Scotch heather honey" at the price named is impossible. During the past two years genuine Scotch heather honey has ranged at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. in the comb, and, moreover, the supply was very limited.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

BOOTS, LTD., are opening a shop in North End, Croydon.

Mr. H. E. DURBIN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Putney, is opening a new business in North End, Croydon.

Mr. E. J. BECKETT, chemist and druggist, late of Wem, Salop, is now in business at Warwick Road, Kenilworth.

Mr. C. R. DIXON, chemist and druggist, of Sowerby Bridge, has opened the Clwyd Pharmacy, 14 Water Street, Rhyl.

Mr. W. T. BALL, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. M. Lewis at 120 Ferndale Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

Mr. T. W. DEAN, chemist and druggist, Great Harwood, Blackburn, has retired from business, and will take up his residence in Yorkshire.

THE business of Messrs. Timothy & Sandwith, chemists, Bracknell, Berks, will in future be carried on under the style of Sandwith & Son.

Mr. SAMUEL HARROP, chemist and druggist, Higher Hurst, Ashton-under-Lyne, has taken over the business at 80 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw, Manchester.

MESSRS. SMITH & CHENEY, of The Pharmacy, Dursley, having dissolved partnership, the business will be carried on in future by Mr. H. R. Smith, chemist and druggist.

Mr. ERNEST M. MELLOR, chemist and druggist, until lately with Mr. F. R. Squire, chemist, San Remo, has opened a new business, to be known as the "Central Pharmacy," in Market Place, Utttoxeter.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

SCIENCE'S HOMAGE TO BEAUTY.—The exceptional grace and beauty and brilliant though ephemeral reign of the Mid-Lent "Queens" have been duly reported in the London dailies. One incident which is possibly less familiar to English readers was the reception by their youthful sovereigns of a deputation from the Pharmacy Students' Association, who begged the fair monarchs (French, Swiss, Italian, and Spanish) to grace their annual festival by their Royal presence. Their Majesties made a gracious but negative reply, assuring the students that nothing but the numerous and pressing Court functions of their reign prevented them accepting the courteous invitation of their trusty and well-beloved pharmacists.

THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.—The "Matin" publishes a leading article by M. Decker-David, a member of the French Parliament, on this subject. He hints that the reforms will take the following form: (1) Strict separation of the inspecting and analytical staffs to prevent collusion; (2) unification of methods of analysis, these methods to be decided by a technical commission to meet (under the chairmanship of M. Berthelot) at the Ministry of Agriculture; (3) contra-expertise—one expert to represent the prosecution and another the defendant in case of difference of opinion, these two to nominate a third as arbitrator; (4) the utilisation as municipal laboratories of existing establishments, slightly modified or developed if need be.

THE PENNY POST.—Referring to the coming adoption of the inland penny post (on April 16 next), it is to be remarked that France has always been behind England in these matters. Rowland Hill founded the penny post in 1840, but it was not till 1849 that France fixed a uniform tariff of 2*d.*, raised in 1850 to 2½*d.*, but reduced in 1853 to the original figure. After the war, in 1871, the tariff was again 2½*d.* for a period, and only within comparatively late years has it been 1½*d.* This decision of the French Government should materially assist the new crusade in favour of international penny postage throughout the Postal Union. Mr. Henniker Heaton came over to Paris to speak on this subject at the recent annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce here.

THE ANNUAL "MATINÉE DE GALA" of the "A.A." (Pharmacy Students' Association) took place at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, on Friday, March 30. Few seats in the vast auditorium were empty, and "Tout Paris Pharmaceutique" assisted at the *fête*. Among my own immediate neighbours I noticed M. Bourquelot and several other professors of the Superior School, M. Collin (the Hanbury medallist), M. Vaudin (President of the French Pharmacists' General Association), Dr. Viron, Dr. Dorveaux, M. Thoraude (the pharmacist-poet of Colombes), M. Balland (ex-principal pharmacist at the Invalides), M. Georges Oudin (ex-President of the A.A.), and dozens of other well-known faces. The fair sex was largely and favourably represented—Parisian pharmacists and students have some uncommonly pretty and stylish sisters and daughters. A collection in aid of the "Caisse de Secours" was made by half-a-dozen young ladies, "dight in white, a comely sight," handed round by irreproachable cavaliers in evening dress; in fact, the whole affair was very nicely arranged, and, as everybody seemed to be acquainted, it was quite a *fête de famille*. The performance was long and varied. Most of the performers were recruited from the Parisian theatres and music-halls, the exception which proved the rule being M. Lemercier, a talented young member of the A.A., who played (and sang) the leading rôle in his own "Revue," one of those lyrical skits on current events which are always popular in Paris.

DENTISTRY ON THE STAGE.—At the A.A. *matinée* the farce "Polichinelle" contained a particularly amusing scene, where the *jeune premier*, distracted alike by love and toothache, alternately demands of the middle-aged practitioner the hand of his daughter and an injection of cocaine to ease a maddening molar. The stern parent first refuses both, but finally decides that professional duty binds him to relieve the suffering even of a penniless claimant to the hand of an heiress. So he commences by operating. Needless to say, the youth, once freed from the physical half of his suffering, soon finds the way to gain the other.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THIS YEAR'S GENERAL MEETING of the German Apotheker-Verein is to be held at Dortmund on August 6 to 9.

THE NITRATE COMBINATION.—Producers of nitrate representing 95 per cent. of the output, at a meeting held at Santiago on March 31, expressed themselves in favour of the nitrate combination. The meeting agreed to continue the discussion of the renewal of the combination on April 3.

OXYGEN-EXPLOSIONS.—Professor Pambieri, of Palermo, has been killed by an explosion of oxygen in his laboratory. —Rozario Strazzeri, one of the most competent chemists of Palermo, says the "Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico," was forcing gas into a cylinder on February 8 when the vessel exploded with a report like that of a cannon. A large splinter struck Strazzeri in the head, and death was instantaneous. Two assistants were slightly wounded.

GERMAN POTASH.—A Bill has been introduced into the Prussian Lower House providing for the purchase by the State of the Hercynia Potash-mine for a sum of 30,950,000*m.* The preamble to the Bill says that it is the duty of the State to take care on the one hand that this unique treasure in the form of potash-deposits shall not be flung away in foreign countries through an unlimited increase of production and unbridled competition, and that, on the other hand, producers shall not take undue advantage of their position by demanding exorbitant prices at home to the injury of local industry, and especially of German agriculture. It may be noted that English capital is gradually obtaining a firm foothold in the German potash-industry.

RAISING THE STANDARD.—The Prussian Government has approached the Governments of the other federal States or their Universities to endeavour to bring about the adoption of uniform methods throughout Germany for obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This degree has been usually obtained in the past, particularly by pharmacists, without having passed the Major or Maturity examination of a classical school. The suggestion is that this course should no longer be allowed except, in rare cases, where Ministerial permission is obtained. The regulations for pharmaceutical examinations, revised some time ago, do not require the passing of the Major examination, therefore, if Prussia's suggestions are adopted, pharmacists who covet the Ph.D. must voluntarily exceed the maximum requirements of the regulations. The question was recently discussed by Dr. Schaer, Professor of Pharmacology at Strasburg, who argued that the systematic exclusion of pharmacists in the way suggested would gradually lead to the ruin of pharmaceutical institutes, where assistants with an academic degree are a *sine qua non*. Dr. Schaer deprecated such a proceeding as somewhat inimical to the advancement of pharmaceutical education, but he was of opinion that ultimately the legal introduction of a Major examination would raise the scientific status of pharmacy. He advised all pharmaceutical students meanwhile to aspire to the Major in order to avoid harassing eventualities.

PROPRIETARIES IN CANADA.—A Bill for the protection of the public against poisonous and harmful preparations has been completed, and will be presented to the Canadian Legislature at once. Under the terms of the Bill, whenever a patent medicine or a compound contains more than 6 per cent. of alcohol or more than 0.05 per cent. of morphine, heroin, cocaine, or of the salts or equivalents or derivatives of the same, or any of them, the package or bottle containing them shall bear a label upon which is printed the ingredients and their percentage in red ink. Where poisons are ingredients, the word "Poison" must be printed in red ink in letters at least ¼ inch deep. On or before November 1, 1906, every firm manufacturing patent medicines shall file two samples with the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health at Toronto, together with an affidavit of a member of the firm making the preparation that the article offered for sale is the same as the sample. Samples of all proprietary preparations, other than those made specially for qualified medical practitioners, must be filed with the Board of Health before February 1, 1907, and the Board is authorised to make periodical analysis of the samples and articles offered for sale. Any change in the formula printed on the

package must be reported to the Board of Health. Any preparations made in contravention of these regulations will prevent the maker or vendor from recovering charges for the same in any court of justice. Any firm violating these provisions will be fined \$50 for the first offence and \$100 for the second. For making false affidavits and filing false samples an additional penalty of \$1,000 shall be incurred.

NEW MEDICINES FOR RUSSIA—The following preparations have been permitted by the Medical Council to enter Russia: "Formaldehyde Zahn-Creme," "Bergmann's Zahn-Pasta," and "Bergmann's Formaldehyde Zahn-Seife" (but only on the condition that the word "Formaldehyde" is omitted); "Powder against epilepsy," belonging to the laboratory of Dr. Weil; gelatin-coated pills of quinine hydrochloride, gelatin-coated pills of quinine sulphate, sugar-coated pills of quinine sulphate, chocolate-coated tablets of quinine bisulphate, and "Milk of Magnesia," belonging to Parke, Davis & Co.; "Kreso," belonging to Parke, Davis & Co. (but only on the condition that the word "Non-irritating" is omitted from the label). The entry of "Agrol," belonging to M. Bergmann, has been prohibited. A later note states that the following have also received permission to enter: "Septoforma," from the laboratory "Septoforma," of Cologne; Taka-Diastase with pancreatin, tablets (Parke, Davis & Co.). These two preparations are permitted to be sold from pharmacies on physicians' prescriptions. There are also permitted "Zwoelfthee bonbons," and "Morison's vegetable pills and Morison's vegetable cathartic pills" (which were prohibited to enter Russia, as per circular No. 11939, of 1905, but are now permitted because the liquorice has been taken from the composition). Both these remedies may be sold from pharmacies and drug-stores without a physician's prescription. Other articles are "Marienbad Laxative pills" (Kleven); and the "Urinary test case" and "Urinary test tablets" of Parke, Davis & Co. "Pyramidon" in tablets (Meister, Lucius & Brüning) and "Nalizin" (A. Wagner) have been prohibited.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Natal.

MR. J. V. HURST, of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, was in Durban when the mail left.

COLONEL H. H. C. PUNTAN, borough analyst for Durban and a Minor man, is at the "front" in the native trouble with quite a few medical men and one chemist's assistant at least, who is in the Medical Corps.

Orange River Colony.

THE HERBALIST SENTENCED.—George Henry Raymond, the medical herbalist charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance by practising as a doctor (see *C. & D.*, March 24, p. 450), was found guilty by the Magistrate at Bloemfontein, on March 8, and fined 10*l.*, or two months' imprisonment as an alternative. The fine was not paid.

BURGLARY.—During the last twelve months a number of burglaries on business-premises in Bloemfontein have taken place, and on March 10 two members of the S.A.C. were arrested, and it is quite likely some sensational developments will take place. Several pharmacies have been mysteriously entered, and it is stated that several owners of burgled premises have identified some of their property among the "swag" found in the possession of the accused.

Transvaal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The handsome pharmacy which Messrs. A. A. Bones & Co., of Pretoria, recently opened in

Market Buildings, Church Street, was fitted up by Messrs. F. Sage & Co., of London.—The Central Pharmacy, Church Street, Pretoria, conducted for many years by Mr. C. Balthus, has been taken over by the proprietors of the well-known Koedoe Pharmacy, of which Mr. Spruyt is manager. Mr. Balthus is leaving shortly for Europe to enjoy a well-earned holiday.

NATAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE report of the Board for the year ended December 31, 1905, states that at the four meetings held the following subjects, among others, occupied the attention of the Board:

1. The qualification of dispensers employed in Government institutions. At the meeting held in January 1905 the Board requested the Government to furnish a return of all institutions coming under the head of Clause 48, Act 35, 1896, stating whether the dispenser or compounder employed is a duly qualified chemist. The return showed that a number of the dispensers employed were unqualified. The Board then urged upon the Government the importance of carrying out the provisions of the Act as soon as possible. There is, no doubt, a difficulty in securing qualified men who are able to speak the languages required in the Indian hospitals, but it would be better to amend the Act so as to make an exception in the cases of these institutions.

2. At the July meeting the Government were requested to amend the Medical and Pharmacy Act so as to bring it into conformity with the Transvaal law in regard to unqualified companies carrying on business as chemists by employing a licensed chemist's assistant to cover them. The Transvaal law makes it necessary for the directors and manager of such companies to be qualified chemists.

3. At the same meeting it was resolved that, in the opinion of this Board, covering an unlicensed or unregistered person is infamous conduct within the meaning of Section 31, Act 35, 1896. This resolution is in conformity with one passed by the Colonial Pharmacy Board in 1904, and also with the action of the Medical Council of Great Britain.

4. Educational.—Mr. Mudie, superintendent of education, interviewed the Board on the question of the standard of education required of apprentices. The Board resolved that the Merit certificate, if taken with the Latin examination, would be accepted. The superintendent undertook to arrange the examination on these lines.

5. Reciprocity of Certificates.—Communications have been received from the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange River Colony, and the Colonial Pharmacy Board, Cape Colony *re* reciprocity. The Board is anxious to establish reciprocity with all the South African Colonies, and asked for further information.

6. Technical Education.—The Technical Education Commission took the evidence of the Secretary in regard to the necessity of providing lectures on chemistry, botany, materia medica, and pharmacy for the benefit of students wishing to qualify as chemists. This is a most important matter. The examinations reveal the fact that candidates are at a great disadvantage through the absence of proper schools of pharmacy in this Colony and South Africa, hence the number of failures among those who come up for examination. Candidates frequently come up three times before they succeed in satisfying the examiners. There is no inducement for the youth of this Colony to attempt to qualify; hence we find that last year, out of nineteen added to the register, only three were admitted by examination, the remaining sixteen being imported from Britain, and admitted on British certificates.

During the year under review three examinations have been held, at which six candidates came up for examination—three passed and three failed. Fees to the amount of thirteen guineas were received and paid in to the Accounting Officer, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sixteen names have been added to the register during the year without examination, applicants holding certificates accepted by the Pharmacy Board in lieu of examination. Fees amounting to sixteen guineas were received and paid to the Accounting Officer, Colonial Secretary's Department.

The report is signed by Mr. G. A. Champion (President) and Mr. C. A. Faweett (Secretary).

EUGATOL is the name of a new hair-dye which has been placed on the market by the Anilin Manufacturing Co., of Berlin. It is said to be a mixture of sodium ortho-amino phenylsulphonate and para-amino diphenylaminosulphonate.

HATS ARE GOING!—Writing in the "Manchester Guardian" about the felt-hat trade, a correspondent states that in spite of the fact that fur, shellac, and leather have been constantly increased in price from 20 to 50 per cent., the price of hats has not risen. This is attributed to the cutting of prices, which has resulted in a good many hat-manufacturing firms retiring from the business, and, generally, the hat trade seems in a bad state.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Government Pharmacy Bill was the central topic at Wednesday's meeting. On the report of the General Purposes Committee the President said that Lord Crewe has consented to certain amendments of a minor character, but that the more difficult questions are still under negotiation, with apparently little hope of success. Mr. Wootton condemned the Bill, but his remarks did not meet with approval from subsequent speakers. In reply to Mr. Hobbs, the President said that amendments to the Poisons Schedule had been suggested, but Lord Crewe had not approved of them. "There will be more time in the House of Commons," was the only consolation the meeting got. For the Council vacancy at the May election there are five new candidates—Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. W. Giles (Aberdeen), Mr. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), Mr. Ross Sargeant (Nottingham), and Mr. R. C. Walshaw (Huddersfield). Some discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Hagon in regard to secessions of members, and it was agreed that the question should be considered by the Organisation Committee. The annual financial statement as passed by the auditors was laid before the meeting.

At the meeting on April 4 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W., there were present the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), the Vice-President (Mr. J. R. Young), the Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. S. R. Atkins, M. Carteighe, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, C. J. Park, A. Southall, D. Storrar, and A. C. Wootton.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at 11.15, and after the minutes had been confirmed a number of restorations and elections took place.

FINANCE.

Mr. Harrington, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of his committee, which was as follows: The receipts during the month were:

	£	s.	d.
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	570	0	11
Penalties and Costs	62	15	6
Subscriptions	1,714	13	0
School-fees	14	14	0
Restoration-fees	3	3	0
Examination-fees	2,168	5	0
	£4,533	11	5

Last month there was a sum of 647*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* wherewith to pay accounts amounting to 2,769*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, so that, after using part of the money received during March, there remained a balance of 2,411*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The Council this month sanctioned the following payments, amounting to 1,738*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of the "Journal"	599	8	6
Sundries	32	2	2
House	199	3	2
Law Charges	19	4	6
Stationery, etc.	61	3	0
Library	6	8	6
Current Expenses	500	0	0
Salaries, etc.	287	10	0
School and Examinations	33	15	4

The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were these:

	£	s.	d.
Current Account	1,028	10	11
Donation Account	174	9	6
Orphan Fund	58	6	7

Mr. HARRINGTON called attention to a contribution of 5*l.* 4*s.* which had been received for the Benevolent Fund as the proceeds of a smoking-concert in connection with the Inter-Pharmacy Football League.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee having been considered in committee, the Chairman,

Mr. ATKINS, moved that the report be adopted, and Mr. SOUTHALL having seconded, it was adopted.

L., M., S., AND H. COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee stated that Messrs. Parkinson's account for 15*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* was approved of, and that Mr. Parkinson asked for instructions as to painting the outside of the premises. The school staff have decided that it is desirable to continue the June prize-distribution as well as the October inaugural meeting. The examination-dispensary is to be placed at the disposal of Professor Green during the summer term for the purpose of making physiological demonstrations. The Secretary reported the steps he had taken to safeguard the interests of the Society in regard to property at Battersea Wharf which had been injured by fire in the adjoining premises. The draft annual report was left in the hands of the President. The Aberdeen University invited the Society to send a delegate to the celebrations that are to take place in September, on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University. The President of the Society will be asked to undertake the duties.

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, mentioned that the physiological experiments referred to in the report had nothing to do with the torture of animals. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT referred to the Aberdeen invitation, and passed round the invitation-card—an illuminated document in Latin.

The report was adopted.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The PRESIDENT said the Council would be glad to see Mr. Wootton back, and that his health is now re-established. He then, on the report of the General Purposes Committee, summarised what had been done in regard to the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The special Council-meeting authorised him (the President) to confer with Lord Crewe, and he had Lord Crewe's permission to report generally, but not specifically, as to what amendments were acceptable to the Government. These amendments have since been printed, and are public property. The Government have endeavoured to be sympathetic to the Society, but have had also to consider the claims of other persons and decide matters in an impartial manner. The result of the negotiations has been that the President of the Privy Council has consented to move amendments in the direction desired by the Society, all of which will tend to make the Act easier to work. It is made clear that the Council may divide the examination, require courses of study, and accept certificates from institutions that cover the examination-syllabus. To several such points as these the Government have given careful consideration, but on the more difficult questions negotiations are now going on. He hoped the Government will still listen to the views of the Society, and he would continue to press on them the justice of the case. Throughout the Government have been quite sympathetic, and he still had hopes that the Society's views will prevail.

The VICE-PRESIDENT having seconded the adoption of the report,

Mr. WOOTTON said he was sorry not to have been present at the last meetings of the committee, and did not now wish to raise questions. He agreed that the best possible plan was to negotiate. He hoped, however, that the Council is not going to accept everything the Privy Council insists upon. If the Council cannot get fair treatment, a defence that might be successful should be organised. The Society has defeated the Government before, and at a time when the organisation was not so perfect as it is at present. The forces of the Society should be used not as supplicants, but as negotiators. The Council has been trying for four

years to do something in the way of legislation, and it would be very unfair if all the work was allowed to be wasted. The Government Bill is bad both from the pharmaceutical and from the public view. It is drawn up in the interests of a few manufacturers, who will never be satisfied with some half-a-dozen licences. Clause 2 is very dangerous in that his Majesty in Council—which really means the one gentleman who manages these matters at the Privy Council—can add to the poisonous substances which dealers may be licensed to sell.

The PRESIDENT: They must be for agricultural or horticultural use.

Mr. WOOTTON, continuing, said the clause does not say so, and leaves the door open to other people with packed poisons to bring pressure to bear on the Privy Council. Then Clause 4, instead of reversing the decision of the Courts as it professes to do, really affirms the decision altogether and for ever. Pharmacy is drifting to be a subordinate department to other trades, and the only way to stop this seems to be the principle upon which the Council has agreed—the qualified director. If the Council do not consider that their demands have been reasonably satisfied when they know the extent of Lord Crewe's concessions, he hoped they would be prepared vigorously to contest the Bill in the House of Commons.

Mr. GIFFORD congratulated the President on the result of the negotiations. He (Mr. Gifford) knew the course of the negotiations, and was pleased to be able to say that the Society is "in the position of having a chance of a principle being allowed." This would, in Mr. Gifford's opinion, justify compromise on details.

Mr. HOBBS asked if any amendments had been made in the Poisons Schedule.

The PRESIDENT: Yes. We sent some alterations that will make the meaning of the schedule clearer.

Mr. HOBBS: Does Lord Crewe accept those amendments?

The PRESIDENT: Oh, no.

Mr. HOBBS said his object in asking was to make it clear that the matter has still to be dealt with.

The PRESIDENT said some of the amendments accepted by the Government had only just reached him, but he had time to consider them before Thursday, and there would be more time in the House of Commons. The Government had told him that they would rather not add to the schedule, but preferred to keep to the report of the Departmental Committee.

The TREASURER said everyone agreed with Mr. Wootton's remarks which, after all, were only pious utterances. What is fair treatment? That entirely depends on the point of view. Mr. Wootton said the Government Bill is a bad Bill, but he (the speaker) held that it is not altogether bad. (Hear, hear.) Although he had the opportunity of writing a minority report on the evidence before the Departmental Committee, and would write the same report again on the evidence, he was not prepared to say that the Government have not more evidence before them than was brought before the Committee. In spite of the evidence before the Departmental Committee, it may be necessary to make provision for obtaining agricultural poisons in outlandish districts. The Bill is one which cannot be looked upon altogether in a spirit of opposition. The principle underlying the Bill is in favour of the qualified individual as opposed to the capitalist who only has his money as a qualification. He (the speaker) was sorry that capitalists are having such a good time. President Roosevelt finds the same thing in the United States; still one cannot alter the trend of affairs, but it is something to be able to make the position better for qualified men. The Society has accepted limited companies in the director clause of its own Bill. The only way of getting back to pre-Pharmacy Act days would be not to allow companies to practise pharmacy at all. The Bill, in his opinion, is fairly good in many respects, and the President is still trying to get amendments. The Lord President of the Privy Council is sympathetic to the Society's views and sensible to the justice of the case.

The report was adopted.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

The SECRETARY, in accordance with the by-laws, stated that sixteen nominations had been received for the seven

seats on the Council that would be vacant in May. Of the persons nominated the following eleven have signified their willingness to serve if elected:

C. B. Allen, Kilburn.	F. Ross Sergeant, Nottingham.
A. S. Campkin, Cambridge.	D. Storrar, Kirkealdy.
W. G. Cross, Shrewsbury.	C. Symes, Liverpool.
W. Giles, Aberdeen.	R. C. Walshaw, Huddersfield.
Walter Hills, London.	A. C. Wootton, London.
F. Pilkington Sargeant, Leeds.	

The gentlemen who at present act as auditors have also been nominated, and have signified their willingness to serve.

The annual statement of accounts as passed by the auditors was presented at this stage, and is given at the end of this report.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY PRIZES.

The following prize awards, as the result of School of Pharmacy examinations, were confirmed:

BOTANY.—*Silver Medal*, Charles Gilling; *Certificates of Honour*, Caroline B. Kibble, Edwin L. Watson, and Samuel H. Proctor.

CHEMISTRY.—*Silver Medal*, Charles Gilling; *Certificates of Honour*, Percy A. W. Self and Harold M. Harvey.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—*Silver Medal*, Caroline B. Kibble; *Certificates of Honour*, Percy A. W. Self and Edwin L. Watson.

MATERIA MEDICA.—*Silver Medal*, Percy A. W. Self; *Certificates of Honour*, Charles S. White and Charles H. Dixon.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. Jas. Innes, Ayr, was appointed as a divisional secretary, and it was intimated that vacancies existed in East Manchester (owing to the retirement of Mr. J. B. Williams) and Greenock (through the death of Mr. A. Macnaught).

"M.P.S."

Mr. HAGON then moved the following resolution:

That the Secretary be instructed to send, on or before the last day of April each year, to divisional secretaries a list of names of members in their respective divisions who have not renewed their subscriptions for the current year, and that the district officers be requested to call personally on each such person with a view to obtaining a continuance of his membership. Also that the divisional officers be requested to report to the Secretary any cases that may come to their notice of persons improperly continuing, after the lapse of their membership, to use the letters "M.P.S." on bill-heads, labels, signboards, etc., in order that such cases may be submitted to the Law Committee in due course.

Mr. HAGON said that in 1905 the total number of deaths and secessions was 495. He had obtained the figures for the last few years from the office, and from these he found that in 1895 the loss was 261, in 1900 475, and in 1902 567. The restorations made by the Council at that meeting were approximately 100, but he found that some 675 had seceded.

Mr. CURRIE seconded; and Mr. CROSS, as an amendment, moved that the matter be referred to the Organisation Committee.

Mr. ATKINS seconded, and, after some discussion, Mr. HAGON accepted the amendment. The Council resolved accordingly.

ORPHAN'S SUCCESS.

Mr. CROSS mentioned that the orphan, Winifred Constance James, on whose behalf he appealed last month, has been elected to the Wolverhampton Orphanage. The child polled more votes than any other girl or boy.

The PRESIDENT said the success was due to what had been done through the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The PRESIDENT said he had received a cordial invitation from Mr. Dott, Chairman of the North British Branch, to a meeting of chemists in Edinburgh, which he had great pleasure in accepting.

The London Chemists' Association, through Mr. Betty, conveyed resolutions referring to the desirability of some arrangements being made whereby, when desired, prescriptions might be given to hospital out-patients to be dispensed by retail chemists.

This was sent to the General Purposes Committee.

A member of the Society wrote suggesting that the

certificate should be reduced to half its present size, so as to make it more convenient to frame.

The Library Committee are to consider this problem.

The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society conveyed a resolution urging that diachylon be added to Part II. of the Poisons Schedule.

This the Law Committee will tackle.

The Isle of Thanet Association conveyed a resolution declaring that Parliament should be asked to restrict the title "chemist and druggist" to the individual who has been examined and registered under the Pharmacy Act.

The PRESIDENT said that similar resolutions had arrived from Plymouth and elsewhere. The answer is that the Council is doing its utmost to restrict the title to chemists.

The Parliamentary Committee are to consider the above and following resolutions.

The Leeds Chemists' Association desired to support the Council in the efforts that are being made to amend the Government Bill, and a later resolution referred to the necessity of having a better-defined poison schedule inserted in the Bill.

The Burnley Association sent a rather strongly worded resolution asking the Society to maintain an uncompromising attitude in regard to the use of the chemist's title by companies.

The West Riding Federation wrote in regard to the Poisons Schedule suggesting amendments, and also asked that the names of nominators of Council candidates be published.

The latter resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The Secretary of the Orange River Colony Pharmacy Board thanked the Council for a copy of the register.

The Aberdeen Association submitted a printed statement which has been sent to Mr. Bryce for submission to Lord Crewe in regard to amending the Government Bill. The statement goes through the clauses seriatim stating the objections from a chemist's point of view.

Three applications for the acceptance of certain certificates in connection with the registration of pharmaceutical students were referred to the Board of Examiners.

EXAMINATION REPORT.

The report of the Government Visitor to the Examinations in London was received. This report dealt with the statistics of passes and failures. There was a decrease in the number of candidates during 1905-6, the number being 866, against 907 in 1904-5. The number passed was 318, or 36.7 per cent., a slightly lower proportion than during the preceding year. It was noted that more than two-thirds of the candidates failed in the practical examination, not a third being permitted to present themselves for oral examination. These failures, continued the report, in the most important part of a chemist's and druggist's business reveal how defective is the education of candidates, and a vigorous effort is demanded to remedy this state of affairs to which attention has repeatedly been drawn. The remedy, according to Sir Thomas Stevenson, is a compulsory course of study and laboratory-work. The need of these becomes more urgent every year. The examination is good, efficient, and not too severe. The Major is next dealt with, forty-three candidates passing out of seventy-three. There was no large number of failures in any one subject. The examination is an excellent test of good pharmaceutical work.

This ended the public business.

Revenue Account of the Society 1905.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Annuities	...	400	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	...	12	16	5
Certificates of Death	...	23	3	9
Examinations: Minor and Major:—				
Fees to Examiners and Travelling Expenses—				
England and Wales	...	1,502	12	2
Scotland	...	583	13	6
Refreshments—England and Wales	...	80	6	8
Scotland	...	48	9	3
Apparatus, Drugs, Chemicals, Printing, and sundry charges—England and Wales	...	275	2	7
Scotland	...	150	13	8
[Total £2,640 17s. 10d.]				

EXPENDITURE—cont.		£	s.	d.
Gas, Electric Light, Water, Coal, Cleaning	...	365	1	0
Materials, etc.	...	265	8	6
House Servants—Wages	...	2,667	4	7
"Pharmaceutical Journal": Balance of account	...	340	11	7
Law Costs	...	297	10	0
Library:—Librarian's Salary	...	138	15	4
Purchase and Binding of Books, &c.	...	166	12	4
Catalogue	...			
[Total £602 17s. 8d.]				
Museum:				
Curator	...	400	0	0
Assistant's Wages and Sundry Expenses for Bottles, etc.	...	142	18	4
[Total £542 18s. 4d.]				
North British Branch:—				
Assistant-Secretary and Clerks—Salary	...	400	0	0
Taxes and Insurance	...	67	7	5
Members of Executive—Travelling Expenses, etc.	...	52	1	4
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses	...	341	6	1
[Total £860 14s. 10d.]				
Evening and other Meetings	...	62	4	7
Postage:—General	...	251	18	0
"Journal"	...	831	11	9
[Total £1,083 9s. 9d.]				
Register—Balance of Account	...	23	6	10
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance	...	971	10	2
Premium on Leasehold Redemption Policies	...	128	2	6
Repairs and Alterations	...	155	2	11
Electric Service and Fittings	...	15	12	0
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar	...	600	0	0
Clerks	...	1,179	12	6
[Total £1,779 12s. 6d.]				
School of Pharmacy and Research Laboratory:—				
Stipends of Professors and Share of Fees	...	1,424	15	3
Lecturer, Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrators, and Wages of Porters	...	572	18	0
Apparatus, Chemicals, Specimens for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals, Certificates, Printing and Posting Prospectuses, and Alterations	...	742	6	8
[Total £2,739 19s. 11d.]				
Stationery, Printing and Offices Expenses	...	328	15	3
Calendar: Balance of Account	...	169	5	10
Sundries	...	9	18	9
Cost of conducting Scholarships Examinations	...	16	4	9
Medals—Council and Herbarium Prizes	...	2	4	0
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees	...	481	12	2
Refreshments for Council	...	44	15	6
Local Organisation and Parliamentary Expenses: Meetings, etc.	...	172	9	10
Telephone Service	...	20	0	0
Compendium of Medicines	...	348	6	3
Bankers' Interest	...	12	7	8
Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference	...	9	18	6
Total	...	£17,296	14	2

INCOME.

By Examination Fees:—		£	s.	d.
1,326 Minor	...	7,545	6	0
84 Major	...	234	3	0
239 Registration Fees as Apprentices or Students	...	501	18	0
Fees for Restoration to Register	...	45	3	0
[Total £8,326 10s.]				
Interest on Investments:—				
Ground Rents	...	147	13	0
Net Rent of 15 Bloomsbury Square	...	184	6	0
[Total £331 19s.]				
School Fees	...	1,286	0	0
Subscriptions:—				
5,718 Members	...	6,003	18	0
474 Student Associates	...	248	17	0
Life Subscriptions	...	325	10	0
[Total £16,522 14s.]				
Balance deducted from Accumulated Funds	...	774	0	2
		£17,296	14	2

THE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE GENERAL FUND

shows that the assets of the Society, consisting of ground rents, freehold house and building in Edinburgh, and leasehold premises in London, amount to 35,727l. 15s. 8d.;

sundry debtors, 4,122*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; and cash in hand on December 31, 453*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; total, 40,303*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The liabilities are loan from the London and Westminster Bank, 1,000*l.*; sundry creditors, 1,984*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; examination-fees in advance, 1,751*l.* 12*s.*; school-fees in advance, 551*l.* 18*s.*; accumulated fund, after deducting balance of revenue account, 35,016*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

During the year the receipts amounted to 3,258*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, made up of subscriptions, 1,643*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; ground rents, 1,355*l.* 7*s.*; dividends, 135*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; rent of "The Elms," Strawberry Hill, 124*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The expenditure for the year included 1,735*l.* for annuities; grants, 974*l.* 8*s.*; interest on loans, 338*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; stationery and postages, 35*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; legal charges, 2*l.* 17*s.*; the balance, 171*l.* 16*s.*, being added to the accumulated funds. The receipts from the donation account, 221*l.*, were added to the accumulated funds. The assets of the fund amount to 45,101*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; the liabilities include 8,450*l.* borrowed from the Orphan Fund and London and Westminster Bank.

Statements of accounts of the various scholarships and Prize Funds, the Orphan Fund, and the Waterall Legacy were also appended.

Major Examination.

THE following are abstracts of the questions given in London this month:

BOTANY.

Paper A gave six questions, of which five only had to be attempted. They dealt with (1) the cambium, (2) morphology of the gamophyte in Pteridophyta, (3) stomata, (4) respiration, (5) names and N.O. of compositae with close flat-topped inflorescence, (6) persistence of rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, etc.

Paper B (alternative) comprised questions on (1) the periderm, (2) difference between algae and fungi, (3) transpiration, (4) longitudinal section of growing root apex, (5) account of N.O. Cruciferae, (6) life-history of a moss.

In practical botany three subjects were submitted, two being dissections (one mounting and both described), and description in detail of a flower.

CHEMISTRY.

Out of ten questions only three from each five had to be attempted. They were about (1) valency, with data for Cr, I, Hg, N, S, and Sn; (2) interaction of Al, Cl, P, and S with hot KOH sol.; (3) how to make Fehling's and Nessler's sols., PtCl₄ from Pt, ammonium molybdate, yellow ammonium sulphide, and use of one of them; (4) proof that Cr, Co, Fe, and Mn are properly arranged by atomic weights; (5) bismuth-sources, impurities, etc.; (6) formalin, how made, etc., with difference between CH₂O and acetaldehyde; (7) acetamide derivatives; (8) glycerin and citric acid, how related and converted into each other; (9) gluside; (10) alkaloid properties.

In the practical work two subjects were given. One candidate had—(1) quantitative determination of calcium and arsenious acid in calcium arsenite, (2) qualitative analysis of a mixture (PbNO₃ and CeO).

MATERIA MEDICA.

Paper A gave three questions (two required), viz. (1) sketches and descriptions of belladonna, stramonium, henbane, and aconite leaves, with alkaloidal assay; (2) sources and production of tragacanth, Canada balsam, prepared storax and chrysarobin; (3) varieties of jaborandi and assay.

Paper B: (1) source, preparation, and identification of brucine, salicin, podophyllin, aloin, elaterin, and pierotoxin; (2) characters and tests for scammony resin, liquid paraffin, menthol, and clarified honey; (3) all about opium and its principal alkaloids and estimation of alkaloids other than morphine in tr. opii.

The practical work embraced preparation of two illustrative sections and examination of a powder for purity.

PHYSICS.

Six out of eight questions might be attempted. They were about (1) refractive index, (2) connection of condenser in induction-coil, (3) temperature lowering by ether and ice and salt, (4) pendulum, (5) latent heat of steam, (6) polarimeter, (7) determination of magnifying-power of compound microscope, (8) essay on radio-activity.

A COMPANY in Melbourne, Victoria, is about to establish a plant for the manufacture of acetate of lime and other chemicals. Suitable wood is readily available, and negotiations are proceeding with the Government to secure a grant of Crown lands. The cost of the plant and buildings is estimated at about 12,000*l.*

The Week's Poisonings.

TEN fatalities from poisons have taken place during the week. In the majority of the cases the coroners' juries were unable to decide whether the death was accidental or suicidal. "Misadventure" was returned in the case of Sultan Mahomet (24), a ship's fireman, who poisoned himself by consuming an overdose of crude opium. Eleanor Percy, a Wallsend widow, committed suicide with laudanum, three-pennyworth of which she had obtained from Mr. Frank Ashforth, assistant to Mr. W. Giles, chemist and druggist, Wallsend. Mary Elizabeth Walker (45) took a fatal quantity of carbolic acid; and Tryphena Maud Maidment (34), of Botley, committed suicide with the same poison. William Holt (42), of Bradford, died from oxalic-acid poisoning. A poisonous liniment was swallowed with fatal effect by Mary Glover, of Dublin. Dr. Charles Dolman, of Caerphilly, was found dead at his residence, and investigation showed that an overdose of chloral hydrate was the cause of death. Frederick Arnold Plint (56), dispenser to Messrs. Maurice & Guilding, surgeons, London Street, Reading, committed suicide with prussic acid in a cell at Bow Street police-station. Mr. Plint was formerly in business as a chemist in Jersey. At an inquest held at Sheffield on April 3, on the body of Beatrice Newcombe (20), the wife of a clerk, the evidence showed that death was the result of lead-poisoning, the lead being taken in the form of diachylon to prevent conception. A curious case of poisoning was investigated at Truro on April 2. A lad named Dunstan, employed by a firm of biscuit-manufacturers, died after drinking $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of myrbane, or artificial-almond essence, used for flavouring-purposes. Dr. Panting stated that the liquid was nitro benzol, a very active poison, but it was not among registered poisons. Twenty drops had been recorded as a fatal dose, while as much as an ounce had been taken with a recovery after immediate treatment. The Coroner (Mr. Carlyon) commented on the fact that the heads of the departments at the factory were not acquainted with the dangerous nature of these essences, and he suggested that a recommendation should be made with a view of nitro benzol being added to the list of scheduled poisons. The jury added a rider to this effect to their verdict, and also recommended the firm to label this and other essences as dangerous and keep them under lock and key. Richard Weale (51), a Bristol traveller, died at Wotton-under-Edge from an overdose of laudanum accelerated by exposure. George Wilcox (38), a Bedworth miner, poisoned himself with laudanum.

Recent Wills.

BAGNALL.—Mr. Ernest Harold Bagnall, M.Sc., research chemist, Crumpsall, Manchester, who died on February 22, left estate valued at 654*l.*

FULFORD.—In our issue of November 18, 1905, p. 806, particulars were given of the probate of the will of the late George Taylor Fulford Brockville, Ont., as applied for there, the estate being valued at \$4,820,019. It now transpires that of this estate the gross value of that part in the United Kingdom is 105,961*l.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 90,802*l.* Probate of the will, as regards his English estate, has been granted to Mr. John Morgan Richards, patent-medicine vendor, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., as attorney in England for the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

GREENWOOD.—Estate of the gross value of 133,587*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, including personalty sworn at 125,807*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, has been left by Mr. Charles Greenwood, Harrogate, Yorks, chemist and druggist, who died on February 26, aged sixty-seven, intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother, or sister. Letters of administration of his estate have been granted to his nephew, Mr. William Gunn, Belmont Road, Anfield, Liverpool, Custom-house clerk, as one of the next of kin.

MASON.—Probate of the will of Mr. David Mason, chemist and druggist, Ilford Essex, who died on November 23 last, aged sixty-six years, has been granted to his daughter, Mrs. Jewkes. The estate has been valued at 465*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

SLEIGH.—Mr. Harold Bradbury Sleigh, of Messrs. Sleigh & Co., chemical manufacturers, Liverpool, who died on December 13 last, left estate valued at 2,233*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* gross and at 2,017*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* net.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The House of Commons will rise after the morning sitting on Wednesday next, April 11, for the Easter Recess, and will not reassemble until April 24.

PHARMACY BILL.

This Bill was not reached on Thursday, March 29, when it stood No. 68 on the Orders, and it was further adjourned until Tuesday, April 3. On that day it was seventeenth among the Bills for second reading. Upon the Clerk running through the orders of the day after midnight objection was again raised to the measure, and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, acting vicariously for Mr. Winfrey, deferred the second reading until Tuesday next, April 10.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Lord Crewe on Friday, March 30, deferred the Committee stage of this Bill from Tuesday to Thursday, April 5. The following are the amendments of which his Lordship gave notice for that day, but others, including a company title time-limit, were then adopted :

Clause 2, page 1, line 10, after the second ("for") insert ("the sale of")

page 2, line 2, after ("therefrom") insert as a new subsection:

(2) Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied.

Clause 3, page 2, line 28, leave out ("posted") and insert ("exhibited")

Clause 4, page 2, line 32, leave out ("or use the description")

line 33, after ("unless") insert ("in every premises where the business is carried on")

line 37, leave out ("posted") and insert ("exhibited")

page 3, line 2, after ("company") insert ("Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a company may continue to use any description which it was accustomed to use before the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and six")

Clause 5, page 3, line 7, after ("persons") insert ("desirous of")

line 9, after ("the") insert ("council of the")

line 10, after ("training") insert ("in the subjects of the examination")

line 16, after ("the") insert ("council of the")

line 17, after ("registered") insert as a new paragraph:

(c) providing for periods of time and courses of study in connection with the qualifying examination and dividing such examination into two parts.

In the Schedule.

Page 5, line 4, after ("alkaloids") insert ("not specifically named in this Schedule")

line 6, leave out ("and its") and insert ("aconitine and their")

line 7, after ("its") insert ("salts and their")

line 13, leave out ("its preparations") and insert ("preparations of ergots")

line 19, leave out ("preparations") and insert ("salts and vermin killers containing strychnine")

line 21, at end insert ("Antimonial wine")

line 22, at end insert ("other than those included under atropine")

line 28, leave out ("Poison") and insert ("Poisonous")

line 32, after ("Chloroform") insert ("and liniment of chloroform")

line 33, after ("Cocaine") insert ("and its salts")

line 36, after ("Morphine") insert ("and its salts"), and at end insert ("of morphine")

line 38, leave out ("and poppies") and insert ("Poppies, all compositions prepared from")

Page 6, line 6, at end insert ("Strychnine and its salts, preparations of")

The Earl of Donoughmore has, by arrangement with the Earl of Crewe, placed a motion on the paper to leave out Clause 7, and to insert the following clause: "This Act shall not extend to Ireland."

[The text of the Bill will be found in our issue of March 17, p. 429. Comparison of the above with the text will show what the amendments imply. The references to the lines and pages should, of course, be ignored. For a concise explanation of the effects of the amendments, see the article on p. 532. The debate in the House on Thursday is reported in our Coloured Supplement.—THE EDITOR.]

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

I understand that Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, intends to reintroduce that portion of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Revenue Bill of last session relating to industrial alcohol, which was understood to embody to a large extent the recommendations of the Select Committee which inquired into the whole question.

CANCER-SPECIMENS IN THE POST.

Certain specimens of pathological material properly protected and addressed to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, having been destroyed by the postal officials immediately on their arrival in this country from abroad, Sir Walter Foster put a question to the Postmaster-General about the matter on Monday, and he replied that the regulations of the foreign and colonial post forbid the transmission of dangerous articles, and require their destruction if found in the post. Pathological products generally have been regarded as coming under this prohibition. The cancer specimens referred to were harmless; and he hopes to be able to make a special exception in their favour, and packets addressed to the Cancer Research Fund will be delivered.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Lupton has obtained precedence in the ballot for a motion to the effect that no proceedings under the Vaccination Acts should be instituted by any paid officer, without the authority and direction of the Board of Guardians by whom he is paid. The motion will be the first order on the Wednesday after the House reassembles.

IRISH DISPENSARY DOCTORS.

Mr. Young sought to know in a question addressed to the Chief Secretary the number of dispensary doctors in Ireland over the age of sixty-five, the number in the service who, from the infirmities of age, are incapable of efficiently discharging their duty to the poor, and whether the Chief Secretary would take any steps to remedy this state of things. Mr. Bryce's rejoinder was to the effect that the Local Government Board has no information as to the number of dispensary doctors in Ireland over the age of sixty-five. In 1903 the Board had ascertained that, out of a total of 810 medical officers, 77 had over thirty years' service, and it was possible that a considerable number of them were advanced in years. The Board has no information as regards the second part of the question, "but," added Mr. Bryce, "doubtless there are medical officers in the service who would retire if they were entitled to a superannuation allowance."

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING-STUFFS BILL.

Certain provisions of the Government's Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Bill, of which Sir Edward Strachey, the representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons, has charge, are exciting a good deal of disfavour amongst manufacturers of fertilisers and makers of agricultural manures. Exception is, for instance, taken to subsection 2 of the first clause of the Bill, which requires the vendor of food for cattle or poultry to furnish the purchaser an invoice stating the nature and proportions of the substances composing it, as tending to disclose trade secrets. It has been represented to the Government that it would be unfair to the seller if, as the result of analysis of samples of chemical compounds despatched to customers, proceedings were instituted without notice. It is pointed out that deterioration of consignments during transit to the purchaser is in some cases a very possible contingency, and that it would be unreasonable to hold the vendor responsible for the quality of such compounds after they had passed beyond his control. It is further objected that there is no provision made in the Bill that the local analyst shall be furnished with a copy of the invoice or guarantee with which it is obligatory upon the seller to supply the purchaser. It is understood that the intention is to send the Bill to a committee, and that endeavours will then be made to amend it in the direction desired.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. REITMEYER & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., have been appointed British agents for Dr. Soxhlet's apparatus for sterilising food for infants and invalids. The sale of the apparatus is mainly through chemists.

KUTNOW'S POWDER.—With the advent of spring the sale of such "blood-purifiers" as this well-known preparation increases, and as "Kutnow's" has been placed on the P.A.T.A. list, chemists are assured of a uniform and fair profit on retail sales. Chemists should write for particulars to Messrs. S. Kutnow & Co., Ltd., 41 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

THE GOODRICH "LADIES' PERFECT" SYRINGE, just put on the market by the B. F. Goodrich Co., 7 Snow Hill, London, E.C., has many points which will make it an acceptable seller for chemists. The new syringe has a telescopic pumping action instead of a squeezing action, the centre part is all solid vulcanite, and the parts can be unscrewed and cleaned instantly.

THE BORAX BOOKLET.—We have received from Borax Consolidated, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C., a sample of their booklet entitled "All about Borax and Boracic Acid," a supply of which the company will send to any chemist who desires it. The booklet, which is well printed, is a direct incentive to the chemist's business in that it sets forth in detail the multifarious uses to which borax and boric acid are put.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The following firms will close their places of business from Thursday evening, April 12, until Tuesday morning, April 17: T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 22 City Road, London, E.C.; Manners & Hopkinson, Ltd., 66 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.; Domeier & Co., Ltd., 20 and 21 Harp Lane, London, E.C.; Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.; Hertz & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.; and Lorimer & Co., Ltd., Islington, London, N.

WATER-STERILISATION.—A pamphlet which will interest most pharmacists has just been issued by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C. It treats of the sterilisation of drinking-water by the liberation of free iodine and its reabsorption according to Nesfield's process. Particulars of Evans' water-sterilising tablets for use in the process invented and patented by Mr. V. B. Nesfield, F.R.C.S., are given along with details regarding the origin of and experiments with the process.

Births.

CROCKART.—At 198 High Street, Montrose, on April 1, the wife of William Crockart, chemist and druggist, of a son, prematurely.

MATTERSON.—At 2 Windermere Road, Bournemouth, on April 1, the wife of J. Kitching Matterson, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

ROOM—PARROCK.—At St. Paul's, Lorrimer Square, London, S.E., on March 26, by the Rev. A. M. Pickering, M.A., Frederick Rupert Room, chemist and druggist, to Ruth Mary, daughter of the late Mr. William Parrock, of Leamington.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

CROOKES—HUMPHREY.—At the Parish Church of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on April 10, 1856, William Crookes to Ellen Humphrey. [To commemorate their golden wedding Sir William and Lady Crookes have issued to their friends a beautifully printed card giving on the left side of the Crookes coat of arms (*Ubi crux ibi lux*) their portraits in 1856 and on the right their portraits as they now are, the latter showing vitality which predicates many years of happiness to them. We hope it may be so.]

Deaths.

GRIFFITH.—At Alexandria, Egypt, on March 29, Mr. Richard William Smith Griffith, J.P., of Eyeworth Lodge, Fritham. Mr. Griffith was a chemist and druggist, and the inventor of Schultze smokeless gunpowder. He was a prize-winner in our "Corner of Students" from 1870 to 1873, while an assistant with Messrs. Randall & Son, of Southampton. Mr. Griffith passed the Minor in 1872, but his powder-discovery severed his connection with pharmacy, for he became manager of the Schultze Gunpowder Co., whose factories are at Eyeworth and Redbridge. He was a Justice of the Peace for the New Forest Petty Sessional Division, but his interests were rather in the direction of Imperial politics and religious leadership in Nonconformity. He was Chairman of the New Forest Liberal Executive, and played a leading part in the recent double fight. Mr. Griffith was held in the highest esteem by his political opponents, and it was one of the piquancies of the situation in the New Forest that while Lord Montagu (prior to his accession to the title) represented the Division in Parliament, being also Chairman of the Schultze Gunpowder Co., Mr. Griffith, who was his leading political antagonist, was also prominently connected with the company.

HAMEROOK.—At Kettering, on March 31, Mr. John Barber Hambrook, chemist and druggist, of Hambrook & Son, chemists, 6 Stroud Street, Dover, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Hambrook came of an old Dover family which has carried on a chemist's business in the Pier district for generations. He took an active interest in the Pier Ward, and at one time represented it on the Town Council. The remains were removed to Dover, where the interment took place on April 3.

MACNAUGHT.—At Greenock, suddenly, from heart-failure, on March 30, Mr. Archibald Macnaught, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five. Mr. Macnaught was a native of Borge, Kirkcudbrightshire, his father being a farmer there, and he went to Greenock while a young man to serve his apprenticeship to the drug-trade with a brother, and they subsequently carried on business in partnership in West Blackhall Street. After his brother's death Mr. Archibald Macnaught continued the business. During the greater part of his life in Greenock Mr. Macnaught took a lively interest in public affairs, and was actively connected with a number of boards and institutions. He was prominent in Harbour Trust circles. From the date of the financial crisis he was appointed a bondholders' representative, and exhibited such a grasp of details that he was elected to the chairmanship of the Bondholders' Committee, and subsequently served several years with acceptance on the Harbour Trust. He was also one of the most ardent and hard-working of the Provident Bank trustees, and enjoyed the distinction of being Chairman of the Bank during the record year of 1904-5. As a citizen he was justly regarded as a man of probity and character, who had earned for himself the general esteem of the community. He leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters. One of his sons, Mr. Archibald Hamilton Macnaught, is a qualified chemist, and is engaged in the business in West Blackhall Street.

MASON.—At Hong-Kong, recently, Mr. Alexander Scott Mason, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-three. Mr. Mason was a native of Perth, and served his apprenticeship to Messrs. Reid & Donald, chemists, there. He passed the Minor examination on October 5, 1894, and immediately afterwards went out to fill a situation in Ceylon. From there, a few years later, he went to Australia, then to New Zealand, and became dispenser at Nads' Hospital, Fiji. He had considerable scientific attainments, which he assiduously cultivated in this last position, with the result that he became chemist to a sugar-plantation, and was pursuing his work with energy and enthusiasm when, two years ago, he had an exceptionally bad attack of malarial fever. When he was convalescent he took a trip home; he called upon us then, and recounted some of his experiences, these indicating that he had the exploring spirit and the thirst for new adventures. A little more than a year ago he left for the East. When in New Zealand he was an officer of a Volunteer corps.

STILWELL.—On March 20, at New York, Mr. Arthur A. Stilwell, president of the A. A. Stilwell Co., widely known as a dealer in essential oils, aged fifty-two.

Chemical Society.

THE annual meeting of the Fellows was held at Burlington House, W., on Friday, March 30, at 5 p.m., when there was a good attendance. Among those present we observed Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. David Howard, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Professor W. R. Dunstan, Professor Reynolds Green, Professor Tilden, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, and Dr. T. A. Henry.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

had been issued to the Fellows a few days previously. It showed the present membership to be 2,785, an increase of seventy-four over 1904. Of the twenty-five Fellows who died during the year the following were well known in the drug-trade—viz., J. L. Bullock (1842), J. Epps (1885), F. M. Mercer (1884), A. B. Prescott (1876), C. R. C. Tichborne (1863), W. W. Will (1885), and R. Yates (1874). We observe that the name of Mr. F. H. Lescher occurs among those who resigned. The report proceeded to describe the work of the year, which is chiefly in connection with the Society's publications; reference was also made to the library, and in connection with the decennial indexes the Council had "pleasure in expressing the high appreciation of the ceaseless energy displayed by the indexer, Mrs. Margaret Dougal, on the completion of this valuable work." The Treasurer's (Dr. A. Scott) report showed an excess of expenditure (305*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*) over the income. The latter included 360*l.* from life compositions, 592*l.* from admission-fees, 4,306*l.* from annual subscriptions, 605*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* from investments, 909*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* from sales of publications, and 19*l.* 19*s.* from the two Societies which use the rooms for their meetings. The net income was thus 6,793*l.* 14*s.*, but the expenditure was 7,098*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, of which 4,182*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* was on account of the "Journal" and 778*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* on account of the collective index; the latter item not being a recurring one explains the financial position. The Society's investments in stocks stand at 19,264*l.*, and are valued at 18,170*l.*, besides the Research Fund (6,647*l.*), which yielded 208*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* last year, and from which grants of 256*l.* were made. The report and accounts were adopted, and on the motion of Dr. T. E. Thorpe, seconded by Sir Thomas Stevenson, the President and other officers were thanked, Dr. Thorpe taking the opportunity to congratulate Dr. A. Scott on his approaching marriage. Sir William Ramsay (Foreign Secretary) acknowledged the vote, confessing that his duties had consisted in writing two letters. Dr. Scott received a sympathetic cheer when he rose to acknowledge in a word the special reference to himself.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Professor Meldola in this first reviewed the work of the year, attributing the adverse balance in part to the inordinately long papers printed in the "Journal." He appealed to the Fellows to cultivate a sense of literary perspective in preparing papers, and suggested that they should endeavour to overcome the temptation to present their laboratory note-books for publication, this suggestion being heartily received by the meeting. He proceeded to the technical part of his address, which was devoted to that branch of vital chemistry called *photosynthesis of plants*. It is remarkable how little is known of the chemical processes that go on in the living organism, and Professor Meldola is convinced that in future much more attention will be given to the subject. As to the action of light upon the leaf-tissues and their contents, he said that Baeyer's theory, announced nearly forty years ago, that the formation of formaldehyde is probably the first step in the synthesis of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water, has received recently confirmation from the observation of Messrs. Usher and Priestley ("Proc. Roy. Soc." 1906, B, 77, 369) that the formation of formaldehyde and hydrogen peroxide can actually be detected in certain plants, and that the conversion of carbon dioxide and water into these two products appears to be entirely a photolytic action, which goes on after all enzymes have been destroyed and the protoplasm of the leaf killed. It follows that the reaction $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ is not necessarily a vital process. The agency by which the hydrogen peroxide is eliminated is a catalase, which decomposes it, forming water and oxygen, while the formaldehyde appears to be condensed or polymerised into carbohydrates by the proto-

plasm of the chloroplast. After a critical review of the experiments upon which these conclusions are based, the President gave a *résumé* of our present knowledge of the steps by which formaldehyde is convertible into sucrose, which, according to Brown and Morris, is the first visible carbohydrate produced in the plant, and this again into more complex carbohydrates such as starch. A short reference was made to the even more difficult question of the processes by which proteids are synthesised in plants, and preference was expressed for the view that the first stage is probably the reduction of nitrates to ammonia and the combination of this with ketonic or aldehydic acids, with the formation of amino acids, which, there is now abundant proof, are assimilable by plants and animals for conversion into proteids. This led to the deduction that aldehydic and ketonic acids must be of fundamental importance to plants, and the professor thought there might be something in the old and now generally discarded view of Liebig and others that acids such as glyoxalic are among the first products synthesised by the plant from carbon dioxide. He particularly recalled a paper by Brunner and Schuard published in the "Berichte" twenty years ago, and gave details of it, as it is important in the light of Usher and Priestley's results. Instead of the theory of carbohydrate-formation by polymerisation of formaldehyde being a direct process, he advocated resuscitation of the older view, calling it multiple photosynthesis, for, he argued, organic reactions are seldom "neat" and rarely result in the production of a single substance. In plant photosynthesis from carbon dioxide, formaldehyde is quite likely not the sole organic product, and other plastic materials may be formed simultaneously, and among these possibly organic acids such as glyoxalic acid. While, therefore, formaldehyde is of importance from the point of view of carbohydrate-formation, these organic acids are equally important bases for the production of proteids.

At the close of the address Sir Henry Roscoe moved, and Dr. Horace Brown seconded, the usual vote of thanks, which included a request that Professor Meldola should allow the address to be printed in the "Transactions"—a request to which the President "gratefully acceded."

ELECTION.

The scrutators (Dr. Sudborough and Mr. Julian Baker) had in the meantime found that all the officers proposed by the Council had been duly elected, and the fact was announced to the meeting. The only changes were that Dr. Rudolf Messel and Professor W. H. Perkin, jun., take the places of Professor W. R. Dunstan and Mr. David Howard as Vice-Presidents, and from the Council Professor A. E. Dixon, Dr. J. J. Dobbie, Professor E. J. Mills, and Professor J. M. Thomson retire in favour of Mr. W. Gowland, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Dr. F. E. Matthews, and Mr. A. G. Perkin.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held on April 2 at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., Mr. A. Gordon Salamon in the chair. There was a good attendance. The Chairman announced that the committee for the ensuing year had been elected. It consists of the following members:

Chairman.—Mr. R. J. Friswell.

Committee.—Messrs. E. J. Bevan, H. G. Colman, M. O. Forster, G. C. Jones, C. A. Keane, J. Lewkowitch, A. R. Ling, G. T. Morgan, B. E. R. Newlands, W. Pearce, W. F. Reid, A. G. Salamon, P. Schridovitz, F. Napier Sutton, and T. Tyrer.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. Julian L. Baker.

The Chairman also called attention to an address which has been received from the members of the Society resident in America to commemorate their visit to this country. The souvenir is to be placed on the wall of the Council-chamber at the Society's premises at Westminster.

ROPINESS IN BREAD.

Mr. E. J. Watkins then read a paper on "Ropiness in Flour and Bread, and its Detection and Prevention." Ropiness is the name given to a change which sometimes

takes places in bread as a result of bacillus infection. The author has isolated the bacillus, and identified it as *Bacillus mesentericus fuscus*. It was found that moisture and warmth favoured the development of the bacillus, and that by adding a proportion of acetic acid or lactic acid the growth of the bacteria could be stopped even when infected flour was used. Mr. Watkins detailed the numerous experimental data he had obtained to substantiate his statements.

There was an interesting discussion, in which objection was made to the suggestion to add acetic acid to bread. It was also thought by several speakers that well-baked loaves would not develop the bacillus in question.—The Chairman mentioned the use of nitrogen peroxide for bleaching flour, which he thought partly sterilised the flour.—Mr. Watkins, in reply, said one of the infected flours used in his experiments had been treated with nitrogen peroxide, and yet developed ropiness.

Mr. W. H. Veley then gave a scathing criticism of "The R6se-Herzfeld and Sulphuric-acid Methods for the Determination of the Higher Alcohols," in which he showed that these tests, implicitly relied on in some quarters, are quite untrustworthy.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Aeworth, W. M. *Railways and the Traders. Sketch of Railway Rates Question in Theory and Practice.* Cr. 8vo. Pp. 394. 1s. net. (J. Murray.)

Bell, R. *Ten Years' Record of Treatment of Cancer without Operation.* 7½×4½. Pp. 108. 2s. 6d. net. (Dean.)

Caven, R. M., and Lauder, G. D. *Systematic Inorganic Chemistry.* From the Standpoint of the Periodic Law. 7½×5. Pp. 394. 6s. net. (Blackie.)

Clarke, John H., M.D. *Hæmorrhoids and Habitual Constipation: Their Constitutional Cure.* 2nd edit. 1s. 6d. 6½×4. Pp. xx+177. 1s. 6d. (James Epps & Co.) [A readable and practical little volume on the treatment of piles, fistula, anal irritation, and habitual constipation by homœopathic means. The author is strongly of opinion that the surgical treatment of piles is a mistake, because the disorder is constitutional, and is probably one of those small ills which obviate the larger. For example, a gentleman who was operated on for piles, which gave him little or no trouble, and had a sound heart before the operation, took aortic degeneration after, and died suddenly in a few months. The operation disturbed the morbid constitutional element, which at that time had a practically safe and innocent expression in the piles, and sent it upon more vital parts of the organism. As a generalisation this is unacceptable, but it is worthy of consideration as an index to medicinal treatment. There is much good advice in the book apart from the homœopathic treatment.]

Every Woman her Own Doctor. Complete book in plain English concerning ailments and accidents to which women and children are liable, and their cure. By a fully qualified M.D. 7½×4½. Pp. 236. 1s. (Pearson.)

Homœopathic Directory 1906. 6½×4. Pp. 129+x. 2s. net. (Homœopathic Publishing Co.) [This is the second of the new series of this useful publication, and the twelfth year of publication. It is a comprehensive collection of the names and addresses of the principal homœopathic physicians and chemists, not only at home, but in all parts of the world.]

Lister, T. D., M.D. *Charass's Advice to a Mother.* 6½×4½. Pp. viii+454. 2s. 6d. (Churchill.) [This is the three hundredth thousand or the sixteenth edition of this favourite book for mothers. Most chemists are familiar with it as a book which they find it advantageous to stock. It deals with the management of children, in rather old-fashioned manner, although modern in method, for Dr. Lister has deleted much that is antiquated, and has rearranged and rewritten the text.]

Pratt, E. A. *Railways and their Rates.* With an appendix on the British Canal Problem. 7½×5. Pp. viii+361. 1s. net. (Murray.) [One of the remarkably cheap reprints from original plates issued by the Albemarle Street house. The book presents the railway companies' side of the question, but this is not done in a purely partisan fashion. It contains a great deal of valuable information, well presented, and includes chapters on the Continental railways.]

Conundrum Column.

*Donner un larcement a
l'eau bougie - Apres
l'enfant l'eau chaude - l'enfant
donner au moyen d'un poivre
le larcement larcement*

*Eau / So jeau
Sulfate d'argent / 29/20 larcement
L'Enfant / 9/9 l'Enfant*

A Translation Exercise.

WE have received from subscribers many letters of commendation respecting the facsimile prescriptions which we have recently been publishing. The general opinion is that these have afforded good exercises to juniors in reading prescriptions, as well as pleasure and profit to seniors. In response to expressed desires, we shall reserve to juniors two prizes (5s. and 2s. 6d.) for translations of the above prescription. We ask juniors—i.e., those who have not yet qualified as dispensing chemists—to write their translations and translations on postcards, and let us have them not later than Wednesday next, April 11. The award of the prizes will be determined on the following points:

1. Accuracy of the transcription of the original French.
2. Accuracy of the translation in English.
3. Neatness of the manner in which 1 and 2 are done.

Each competitor will please state on the postcard the name of his or her employer or the school at which studies are being conducted. Cards from any others should be marked *hors concours*.

Last week's conundrums are still open.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London E.C.), will be esteemed.

9/61. Manufacturers of the "Emergency" towel.

6/64. Makers of "Althea" soap.

10/49. Where can a cheap perfume with a boar's head and the letter "T" on the label be obtained?

From the "Times" of 1806.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

There is now living at Constantinople, a very extraordinary character, known throughout that city by the name of "Solyman, the eater of corrosive sublimate." He is now 106 years old, and has seen the Sultans ACHMET III. OSMAN, MAHMOUD, MUSTAPHA III. ABDUL HAMED, and SEIM III. the present Sovereign. In his youth, he accustomed himself, like all the Turks, to take opium, but after increasing the dose to a great extent, without the wished effect, he adopted the use of sublimate; and had taken daily, for upwards of 30 years, a drachm, or 60 grains! He some time since went into the shop of a Turkish Jew, to whom he was unknown, and asked for a drachm of sublimate, which he diluted in a glass of water, and swallowed in an instant. The apothecary became greatly alarmed lest he should be accused of poisoning the Turk; but his astonishment may be conceived when the next day the Turk came again, and asked for a similar dose! Lord ELGIN, Mr. S. SMITH, and several Gentlemen now in England, have conversed with this extraordinary character, and have heard him declare, that the happiness he derived after swallowing that active poison, was greater than he ever experienced by any other means.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Negotiations

are still proceeding between Bloomsbury and Whitehall, has been our pleasant formula for describing the political situation of the past few weeks. "What sort of a bone can we spare to throw to these hungry druggists?" has probably been a faithful reproduction of the thought passing through Whitehall's official mind. Before this comment can appear it is likely we shall have learned the price, if any, the Lord President is willing to pay for pharmaceutical acquiescence in his Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and, judging by the reports of discussions and hints of opinions which have filled our Press lately, it appears that if his Lordship will go the length of protecting our title the majority of chemists will be disposed to close with him. Our claim to this concession is so overwhelmingly strong, and the Privy Council's proposal is so obviously unjust, that we might almost be willing to leave the issue to the House of Commons Committee without agitation. That a united trade will contest the Government Bill on that point seems certain; and it is right. But there are other features of the measure which are getting less attention than they deserve. The clause authorising licences for the sale of certain poisonous substances for use exclusively in connection with agriculture or horticulture will not be a serious injury to us if the limitations indicated are strictly observed, though it may be to the public. But the provision which practically leaves to a clerk of the Privy Council the power to add "any poisonous substance" to this category points the way to a general relaxation of poisons regulations, and the gradual exemption of all packed poisons. Then there is the

Qualified Managing Director

condition which it has been so long agreed should be demanded from companies practising pharmacy. Are we to abandon that? It does not seem to have called forth a very vigorous defence. It is amusing to note, by the way, the juxtaposition in last week's correspondence of Mr. Boot's and Mr. Evans's letters on pharmaceutical legislation. The former, on behalf of his companies, does not object to the director condition. This, it must be admitted, looks bad for it. Mr. Evans, on the other hand, who would "fight to the death" about the title, seems indifferent or even contemptuous about the directorship. Let us look a little more closely into this proposition. We are getting into the way of regarding the Pharmacy Bill as if it were specially and exclusively an anti-Boot Bill, which is very far from the truth. It is an attempt to adapt to modern conditions the principle of the 1868 Act, and the qualified managing director provision is the only possible link between the qualified proprietorship requirement of that statute and the company system of trading, which, whether we like it or not, we have got to accept. Anyone can see that all over London and in most of our large cities the drug department is becoming more and more frequent as a section of large grocery, drapery, and toy-dealing establishments. Who is the manager of this drug department—the owners of the business or the chemist whom they employ? With this tendency in full development before us it is impossible not to admit that pharmacy is being degraded, and it is our duty towards the vocation of which we profess to be proud to do all we can to prevent it being handed on to our successors crippled and enslaved. Does anyone say

Trade-unionism

to this? Let that be said. Mr. Cave, K.C., M.P., speaking at the Trocadero last week, said he had been bombarded during the election about the Pharmacy Bill, and he ought therefore to have known better, but "presumed the Society was a chemists' trade-union," and he evidently thought no worse of it or of the Bill for that reason. He thought it was desirable the Society should be a trade-union, and he thought the Bill a good and wise one. *Cavendo tutus*. The fact is that trade-unions are on the crest of the wave just now. Only sixty-seven members of the House of Commons ventured to vote against their supremacy the other day, and, without going into the general political question, it is fair to say that so long as these organisations give due consideration to public interests they are, as Mr. Cave intimated, fulfilling a useful purpose by representing, in the direct manner they alone can do, the views and aspirations of classes which the community may not exactly understand, but which it cannot do without.

Misleading Trade-names

is an unkind term to apply to words and expressions which have merely outgrown their early meanings. In his paper bearing this title Mr. C. A. Hill seemed to manifest some honourable reluctance to "carry too far" the ruthless rectification of our pharmaceutical nomenclature. At the worst he would put the offending names in "quotes" in wholesale drug-lists, relieving his conscience by marginal notes. Mr. Umney, I gather, is more thorough in his iconoclasm. He would wring the history and poetry out of his price-list altogether, would call a spade a spade, and sternly discountenance all such deviations from exactitude as Turkey rhubarb, Epsom salts, and Peruvian bark. No doubt this is the proper scientific attitude, and perhaps a tenderness towards misnomers is a sign of insufficient mental discipline. But the reformers have a long task in front of them. Things may or may not be what they seem, but multitudes of them are not what they say they are. Alcohol should be a fine powder for colouring the eyelashes; diachylon something very juicy. Calico should come from Calicut, muslin from Moussol, cambric from Cambrai, lawn from Laon, and kerseymere from Cashmere. Marmalade should be made from quinces, currants should come from Corinth, and vinegar should be sour wine. These words and thousands of others remain in the English language in defiance of the Merchandise-marks Act, and they will be there when that much-tinkered statute has passed into well-deserved oblivion.

Why not Doctor?

asks the "British Medical Journal" in reply to its own plea for a single word which should cover physician, surgeon, and apothecary, and should be less cumbersome than medical man (which ignores the now sufficiently large section of medical women), medical practitioner, or general practitioner. All other modern languages have a single and expressive word. Why have not we? At last the "B. M. J." realises that the voice of the people has adopted "doctor," and applies it to everyone, regardless of his qualification, who judges of disease by its symptoms and applies his skill to its treatment. It is the profession itself and its organs which have done their little best to resist this tendency. They have for long insisted that the designation "doctor" should be reserved for M.D.s alone. The "B. M. J." is rather bold in coming down on the popular side. As for the word itself, it is a very bad one for the purpose. It is etymologically incorrect, has no direct association with medicine, and is indeed applied promiscuously and properly to people learned in many other branches of knowledge. But it has been adopted by the English-speaking race, and not even an Act of Parliament could dispossess it.

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Editorial Comments.

Lord Crewe's Bill.

The Committee Stage Passed.

THE pharmacists of the United Kingdom are somewhat but not over-much indebted to the Earl of Crewe for his improvements on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. He has given no effect to the representations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, but Clause 7 has been struck out on the motion of a friend of the Earl of Donoughmore. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has expressed his disappointment at the result of his representations to his Lordship. The net result is, therefore, that Ireland gets all it has asked for, and Great Britain very little. Apart from grammatical alterations in the text of the Bill, the amendments comprise the following provisions :

1. Before local authorities give agricultural-poison licences they will consider whether the reasonable requirements of the public in that regard are already satisfied.
2. The title reference is deleted from Clause 2, but companies may continue to use descriptions employed by them before April 1, 1906.
3. Every chemist's shop belonging to a company must be *bona-fide* conducted by a registered chemist.
4. The Poison Schedule is amended in important particulars.

We are writing before the exact results of the Lords' debate are before us, but there are two vital points in the Pharmacy Bill which have not been adopted by the Earl of Crewe or the House :

The managing directors of companies to be qualified chemists.

The dispensing of medical prescriptions to be reserved to registered chemists and medical practitioners.

Further, we note that Clause 3 is not extended to shops kept open by medical practitioners, but that the curriculum clause is altered so that the curriculum may cover all the subjects of the qualifying examination, and provision is made for dividing it into two parts. There are indications in the amendments that his Lordship has considered the suggestions put forward by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, especially in regard to the imperfections of the Schedule of Poisons appended to the Bill, while certain principles in the interpretation of the schedule which we have expounded are recognised. For example, the occur-

rence of emetic tartar in Part 1 has been held to include its preparations; so antimonial wine is now put in Part 2; chloroform stands by itself in Part 2, now liniment of chloroform is added, both these additions giving effect to our argument that the provisions of Section 17 of the 1868 Act apply solely to the articles specified in the schedule. Our suggestions last week in regard to the morphine entries are adopted, in so far as an amendment makes it clear that preparations containing less than 1 per cent. of morphine (not the salts) are in Part 2; further, preparations of strychnine and its salts are placed in Part 2, this covering sales of Easton's syrup and other medicinal preparations of strychnine, but vermin-killers containing strychnine are to be in Part 1. In respect to the specified alkaloids, their salts are now included in the entries, this meeting another criticism and making for exactitude.

We print the amendments under "Westminster Wisdom." Our readers should turn up the Bill as printed in our issue of March 17, pp. 429-430, and by comparing they will see exactly how little and how much the representations made on behalf of chemists have effected. It is now time for chemists to exert themselves to the full in the use of their rights as citizens by appealing to their representatives in the House of Commons, to whom they might submit these reasons:

Clause 2 violates the rights of chemists by taking from them privileges conferred by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, without any compensating advantage. Lord Crewe's amendments of the clause are inadequate in so far as they do not uphold the qualification principle established by the 1868 Act, and do not provide for the authority under that Act participating in the licensing of persons under Clause 2.

Clause 3, which requires chemists to have a qualified chemist in each shop, should be extended to medical practitioners who carry on the business of a chemist and druggist. Many do so in the West of Scotland and elsewhere, but the clause as it stands does not cover them.

Clause 4, dealing with companies, does not specifically prohibit the use of the titles "chemist and druggist" and "pharmaceutical chemist" by any company. The clause should be amended so as to limit the use of the titles of personal qualification absolutely to persons registered under the principal Acts, the continuance of titles by existing companies being limited to, say, five years from April 1, 1906. Further, the managing director of each chemist company should be a registered chemist, this requirement being expressed as in the Pharmacy Bill. [P.S.—Lord Crewe in Committee moved, and the House agreed to, a time limit of seven years for the use of the title by existing companies. Something else will be done on the report stage.]

Clause 5, providing for a curriculum, should not be passed unless the dispensing of medical prescriptions is to go with it. It is not necessary for the limited powers of the 1868 Act. "No compounding, no curriculum" is the principle to fight for.

Clause 6 is bad in so far as it would prevent at a future time any of the substances mentioned being treated as poisons within the meaning of the 1868 Act. Twenty years ago carbolic acid would have been included by the drafters of the Bill in the clause, and public necessity has since required it to be scheduled under the 1868 Act. This may happen with mineral acids also. Already soluble oxalates are scheduled poisons in Ireland, and the clause ignores this fact.

Clause 7 should be deleted, as most of the provisions in the Bill already exist in the Irish Acts. [P.S.—This has been done.]

We urge upon chemists the need for immediate action. A full report of the debate on the Committee stage of the Bill is printed in our Coloured Supplement. After perusal of it our home readers will see how their existing rights are affected, and if they flood the House of Commons with letters and telegrams of protest they will get more than Lord Crewe is prepared to give them. The way to get nothing is to sit quietly, doing nothing, and thinking that it will be done by others.

Reviving Sarsaparilla.

THE discussion in the "British Medical Journal" on the virtues of sarsaparilla continues, several eminent practitioners contributing to it. We must go back to our contemporary's issue of January 13 to get to the beginning of it. Then Sir Felix Simon, in a lecture on syphilitic manifestations in the upper air-passages, told about a syphilitic patient who was sent to Aix-la-Chapelle, where, owing to certain peculiar conditions, he was treated with Zittmann's sarsaparilla decoction "with immediate and brilliant results." For twenty-six days he took 7 oz. of the stronger decoction in the morning and 7 oz. of the weaker one in the evening. After this he took Kobert's sarsaparilla decoction for ten days, then the two Zittmann decoctions for a fortnight, and finished up with Kobert's, when he was perfectly well, and has remained so. Last week's correspondence tends to question this as sarsaparilla treatment, for Zittmann's stronger decoction contains mercury. As the correspondence is likely to bring dispensing chemists inquiries for these decoctions, we append the formulæ:

Decoct. Zittmanni Fortius.

NOTE.—This is the German Pharmacopœia compound decoction with calomel and cinnabar in place of sugar. The ingredients for 500 grammes (say 16 oz.) are as follows:

Sarsaparilla (cut small) ...	20 grammes or 3v.
Water ...	520 " „ 3xviss.

Keep for twenty-four hours at a temperature of 35° to 40° C., then add—

Potash alum ...	1 gramme or gr. xv.
Calomel ...	0.8 " „ gr. xij.
Precipitated cinnabar ...	0.2 " „ gr. iij.

Heat on a water-bath for three hours, then add—

Bruised anise... ..	1 gramme or gr. xv.
Bruised fennel ...	1 " „ gr. xv.
Senna-leaves (cut small) ...	5 " „ gr. lxxv.
Liquorice-root (cut small) ...	2 " „ 5ss.

Continue the heating for another quarter of an hour, strain, and press, passing sufficient water through the marc to make up to 500 grammes or 3xvj.

Decoct. Zittmanni Mitius.

Sarsaparilla ...	10 grammes or 3iiss.
Water ...	520 " „ 3xviss.
Lemon-peel, cassia-bark, cardamoms, and liquorice, of each ...	0.6 " „ gr. ix.

Proceed as in making the stronger decoction.

Sir Felix Simon gives the following as the formula for

Kobert's Decoction of Sarsaparilla.

Place 1 kilo. of sarsa root in coarse powder in a closed vessel with 4 kilos. of distilled water, and set aside for three hours, occasionally stirring; heat and keep boiling for one hour, then press out. Repeat this once more. Evaporate the combined decoctions until there remains 1 litre, mix well with an equal volume of alcohol (90-per-cent.), wash out the residue with boiling alcohol (90-per-cent.), $\frac{1}{2}$ litre, strain through flannel and filter, evaporate to $\frac{1}{2}$ litre or less. Establish the quantity of parillin and sarsaponin according to the method of v. Schulz-Christophson, and adjust the strength of the finished product either by evaporating or by adding distilled water, so that it shall contain 2 per cent. of the above glucosides.

In fairness to Sir Felix Simon it should be stated that he said nothing in his lecture for or against sarsaparilla, and he disclaims any idea of thinking or saying that German physicians are ahead of their English *confrères* in appreciation of sarsaparilla. Mr. Arthur Cooper, of Old Burlington Street, points out that Zittmann's decoction contains mercury, and we gather that he thinks this, rather than the sarsaparilla, effected the cure; but Sir Dyce Duckworth is more pronounced in favour of sarsaparilla. He was first taught its virtues by the late Dr. Nevins, of Liverpool; then, when he went to Edinburgh, had his faith in it disturbed by Professor Syme, who said that the decoction is "no more use than a decoction of hay"; but he has "long been impressed

with the value of sarsaparilla, not only in the cachexia of syphilis, but in many other cachectic conditions associated with wasting and anæmia. Its full value, however, is only to be found when employed in full doses. Ordinary doses of the Pharmacopœia liquid extract are of little avail. The concentrated compound decoction in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. doses, diluted, taken several times a day for some weeks, proves a remarkable remedy in improving nutrition and restoring health." He mentions that Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, has done much to emphasise its value, and has published several reports as to its good effects. Professor Charles J. Wright, of Leeds, also contributes to the discussion, saying that the Leeds Infirmary syrup (of which we gave the formula last week) "is an old and almost disused remedy, and one now seldom prescribed, except as a medium for iodides; it certainly is one of considerable value as a substitute for the latter if administered in sufficiently large doses." Professor Wright mentions that Mr. Jessop, house surgeon at the Infirmary in "Old Sam Smith's" time, used to attribute the virtues of the preparation to the sugar in it—a not surprising opinion considering that the teaching of that day, like this, was of the Syme type. Since then Kobert's researches on sarsaparilla have completely established the fact that sarsaparilla, unlike hay, contains active glucosides, but few have given attention to this fact. Now there seems a probability of better attention being given to the subject, and it is worth observation that the consumption of sarsaparilla has not diminished very materially. It is still largely imported, and although most of it is used as a popular medicine, that is not to its discredit. Chemists, as the chief handlers of it, will be interested to know that leading medical authorities have found out in this, as in many other cases, that tradition accords with modern scientific fact.

All Satisfied.

"The Privy Council quite agree that right is on our side—My friend Lord Crewe has told me so"; thus our official guide,

The gay and genial President, in after-dinner vein,
Disclosing deadly secrets with a modicum of pain.

"My campaign has been successful, for the Privy Council say

That the clauses bred in Bloomsbury must be cleanly swept away;

And my friend FitzRoy has told me he will nurture like a lamb

All my titular descriptions," says the Man from Nottingham.

"We are getting what we asked for," says the energetic Dobbs,

"And the chemists will be smitten on their pharmaceutical nobles,

For the Privy Council tell me that they never will consent
To deprive the ironmonger of the means to pay his rent."

Thus the interests so divergent to the unenlightened mind
Are reconciled by diplomats of Privy Council kind;

And a thing that must occur to one who moves outside the ken,

Is that permanent officials may be sometimes clever men.

Financially Embarrassed.

The revenue account of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was submitted to the Council at this week's meeting and approved for publication. We reprint it on p. 525. It shows that last year the total receipts amounted to 16,522*l.*, compared with 17,630*l.* in 1904, and the expenditure 17,296*l.*, compared with 18,872*l.* in 1904. At the end of the October examinations we indicated that the smaller number of entries for the qualifying examination

means less revenue to the Society. The accounts prove this to be the case, but owing to economies in 1905 the deficit is less than in 1904. For example, 450*l.* less was spent on examinations, and the School cost about 200*l.* less, and the Society's journal 441*l.* less, about 80*l.* of this being due to reduction in postage, which means a decreased circulation (38,400 at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*=80*l.*). We understand that the Council quite realises the fact that yearly adverse balances are serious for the Society, and it should therefore be noted that matters are not so satisfactory as they seem to be. The balance-sheet is now a trading one, with "sundry creditors" on one side and "sundry debtors" on the other. The debtors item increased from 2,906*l.* in 1904 to 4,122*l.* in 1905. Accumulation of debts is not good business, and although there seems to have been a whip-up since Christmas, the present state of the Society's finances is still sufficiently serious. At the Council-meeting in April 1905 there was 3,857*l.* cash in hand, but this week the amount is only 2,769*l.*, and the best part of the year's receipts has gone. Some say in loud whispers that the ship may be saved by throwing over the School of Pharmacy, the net cost of which last year (apart from rent and other incidental expenses not debited directly to the School) was 1,453*l.*, as compared with 1,651*l.* in 1904. But that on the "Journal" (including postage, but apart from rent and other incidental expenses debited to the general account) is fully 2,000*l.* a year more than the loss on the School. So far as present-day necessities are concerned, both are qualified for the part of Jonah, and we gather that a choice will be made ere long.

Appeal in the Fraserburgh Case.

Mr. Alexander Gall, chemist and druggist, Fraserburgh, has decided to appeal against Sheriff Robertson's decision, dismissing his action against Dr. R. A. Slessor, Fraserburgh, for false, calumnious, and malicious representation. It will be observed from the report of the East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association on p. 540, that that body has decided to give Mr. Gall all the financial assistance in its power, and Mr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., Ph.C., Peterhead, Secretary of the Association, will be glad to receive subscriptions from any in the trade. The case has caused much interest in drug-trade circles in Scotland, where the peculiarities of local methods are better understood than in the South, and perhaps chemists generally have not given it the attention it deserves. The facts may be briefly summarised. Dr. Slessor gave the following prescription to a patient:

Mist. bism. comp.	3iss.
Liq. peptici	5vj.
Alom.	gr. j.
Nepenthe	3iss.
Aq. ad	3vj.

M.

Sig. : 3ss. t.d.s. p.c.

R. A. S.

Mr. Gall dispensed this, using the local acid bismuth mixture. When Dr. Slessor learnt of this he remonstrated with Mr. Gall by telephone, saying that the prescription was incorrectly dispensed, and he wrote the following letter to Mr. Gall:

Sir,—As I consider you have taken a very serious and unwarrantable liberty with one of my prescriptions, and a liberty of which you do not seem to realise the gravity, I am resolved to push the matter, with the object of protecting my own and my patients' interests in future. If, however, you will send me an apology by twelve noon to-morrow, August 9, and refund the money you got by false pretences from my patient, I will refrain from putting the case in the hands of the police. I trust you understand your position under the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, but if you do not you have only to let this matter go on to get enlightenment.—(Signed) R. A. SLESSOR.

This letter and statements to the same effect made to the local inspector of police were Mr. Gall's ground for the

slander action. The facts have been fully reported in our issues of February 17, p. 269, and March 31, p. 491. We have no doubt that many in the trade will come to the assistance of their unfortunate *confrère*.

The Talking Advertisement Company.

An advertisement by this company appears in our *Diary* for 1906, p. 133. In consequence of complaints received and inquiries which we have made, we learn that the person trading under the above name is no longer at 14 Greenhow Terrace, Leeds, and his present address cannot be found. The same person traded as the American Advertising Novelty Co. We should be glad if any of our subscribers who think of writing to the company would in the first instance communicate with the Publisher of the *C. & D.*

Fluid Magnesia.

It will be observed from our legal reports that two Peterborough chemists were summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for the sale of fluid magnesia deficient in the solid constituent. There is no preparation in the British Pharmacopoeia so badly adapted for retail sale as liquor magnesiæ carbonatis. One might as well attempt to retail ordinary soda-water in ounces with the expectation of having the full charge of carbonic-acid gas in it. The only plan by which retailers can deal out an approximately full strength fluid magnesia in small quantities is from syphons.

A Journalistic Jubilee.

We cordially congratulate our Berlin contemporary the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung," on the completion, with the number for March 31, of the fiftieth year of its existence. It originated in a small advertisement journal, called "Pharmazeutisches Wochenblatt," owned by a firm of lithographers and cardboard packing-box manufacturers. The firm failed, and the journal remained in the hands of the printer, C. A. Voigt, who, in March 1856, handed it over to Hermann H. Mueller, pharmacist, Bunzlau, who changed the title to that of "Pharmazeutische Zeitung," the first number being printed on March 31, 1856. Mr. Mueller continued the editing and publishing of our contemporary with distinction and success until March 30, 1881, when he retired in favour of Dr. H. J. Böttger, who has been on the staff of the journal since 1869. The paper which Dr. Böttger so ably edits is to German-speaking pharmacists what THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is to English-speaking chemists: without being particularly hampered by tradition it is diligent in furthering the interests of pharmacy and pharmacists, and giving them the best information about the business that can be got. Also, like the *C. & D.*, it has formed a pattern for its official and other contemporaries, and amid it all flourishes abundantly. May it continue to flourish!

Personalities.

MR. A. B. SCOTT, of Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Ltd., is sailing for New York this week.

MR. GEORGE RAE PATTERSON, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Ashington Urban District Council.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, Otley, has been elected a member of the local Urban District Council.

MR. PERCY KNOTT, chemist and druggist, 77 Hampden Street, Bolton, has been re-elected to Bolton Board of Guardians.

MR. W. J. BARNES, chemist and druggist, has been appointed a member of the Dover Borough Education Committee.

MR. RALPH L. CASSIE, of 49 Newgate Street, has been

re-elected senior churchwarden of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

MR. J. H. MATTHEWS, chemist and druggist, of Matthews & Sons, Ltd., has been elected a member of the Leyton Urban District Council.

MR. RICHARD HOPE, pharmaceutical chemist, 27 Strickland Gate, Kendal, has disposed of his business to Mr. James Irvine, chemist, of Hipperholme, Halifax.

MR. R. T. SIMPSON, chemist and druggist, North Road, Lancaster, has been re-elected Hon. Secretary of the Lancaster Photographic Society, which has about 120 members.

MRS. FRED REYNOLDS' last two novels are favourably noticed (with her portrait) in the "Book Monthly" for April. "In Silence," like "The Quaker Wooing," has reached the second edition.

MR. EDWARD EVANS, of Liverpool, and Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, visited the Privy Council together on Wednesday afternoon, and remained for about half an hour.

MR. W. HUNTRODS, Leeds, and another leading officer of the P.M.V. and Drug Stores Association had an interview with the Earl of Crewe and Mr. FitzRoy on Tuesday in connection with the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

PROFESSOR RAPHAEL MELDOLA, F.R.S., has been made an Officier de l'Instruction Publique of France by the French Minister of Public Instruction for services rendered in connection with the foundation of the Alliance Franco-Britannique, of which he is the Hon. Secretary.

MR. ALDERMAN ROBERT GIBSON, pharmaceutical chemist, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, presented on behalf of the subscribers a collection of silver plate to the present Lord Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Thewlis) and the Lady Mayoress a few days ago, on the occasion of their silver wedding.

MR. FREDERICK TIDSWELL, chemist and druggist, Denholme, has been elected a member of the Denholme District Council. The election occurred in an exceptional way. The number of votes recorded for Mr. Tidswell and two other candidates being exactly equal, and two recounts failing to produce any difference, lots were drawn, and Mr. Tidswell was thus declared elected.

College Notes.

A SUCCESSFUL ATHLETE.—Master Cyril Norman Seedhouse, son of Mr. William Seedhouse, chemist, Newmarket, and a pupil at the Perse School, Cambridge, on March 29 won the following prizes: First for long jump; first in 100 yards handicap (time 11½ secs.); first quarter-mile handicap (won by 15 yards, time 1 min. 2 secs.); first in half-mile handicap (won by 15 yards, time 2 min. 30 secs.)—all for boys under fifteen. He also won the Junior Challenge Medal.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc., the Principal of this college, was on March 29 presented with a handsomely engraved silver cigarette-case as a mark of esteem from his present Major class. Mr. H. W. Stiles, in making the presentation, thanked Mr. Wootton for his various kindnesses, and for the painstaking manner in which he made lucid the various intricacies of the Major curriculum, and remarked upon the harmony that exists between the staff and students at the London College. Mr. Wootton, in replying, thanked the "Majors" for their appreciation of his efforts, and said that they had worked well, and he wished them the best of success in the forthcoming examination.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Burlington Correspondence College, Clapham Common, S.W.

Northern College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 100 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Scottish Optical College, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Charing Cross Hospital College, 62 Chandos Street, Charing Cross.

Royal Dental Hospital School, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

National Dental Hospital School, 187, 189, 191, 193 Great Portland Street, W.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

DODD'S DRUG-STORES.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, March 30, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, Mr. Eve, K.C., said he had a motion in the matter *Jefferson Dodd, Ltd., and others v. Dodd's Drug-stores*, to restrain the improper use of a trade-name. His learned friend on the other side (Mr. Micklem, K.C.) desired to answer the plaintiffs' affidavits, and he had no objection to the motion standing over for the purpose, but he thought there should be an undertaking in the meantime. —Mr. Micklem said he was not prepared to give that. —Mr. Eve: The matter is of some importance, as the defendants are selling all manner of drugs, including poisons. His learned friend did not seem disposed to be amenable, but he presumed that if anyone was poisoned his learned friend would be responsible. If an undertaking was not given, he hoped the evidence would be filed in time to allow of the motion being effective next week. —Mr. Micklem: I cannot give any undertaking. —Mr. Eve: My learned friend does not seem disposed to meet me in any way. The motion must stand over, but the responsibility would rest with his learned friend.

IN RE TABLONES AND THE TRADE-MARK ACTS.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, March 30, before Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, Mr. Eve, K.C., mentioned a motion in this matter, and said it had been agreed that the motion should go into the list of actions, to permit of the oral testimony and cross-examination of witnesses who had made affidavits. The motion was for the rectification of register. —His Lordship directed the motion to be set down in the witness-list, but intimated that it would not be taken during the present sitting.

SHINING DISC COMPETITION.

In the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, April 4 last, the case of *Eustace v. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd.*, was down for hearing before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bray, by way of an appeal on the part of the plaintiff from a decision of Mr. Gillespie, Police Magistrate, acquitting the respondents of an offence under the Act, 42 George III., chap. 119. Respondents, for the purpose of advertising Lightning Cleanser, adapted and carried out a scheme called Cook's Shining Disc Competition. Soap was sold in tablets at various prices, and in a certain number of the tablets were inserted and concealed metal discs inscribed on one side "Return this disc to Edward Cook," and on the other, "We will send you details of our Golden Postcard Competition. All prizes, no blanks." Before the appeal was opened, Mr. Horace Ivory, K.C., took the objection that appellants had not given notice of their intention to appeal at the same time as the special case was sent. Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., for the appellants, argued that the objection had been waived, as all the parties had joined in the preparation of the case. The Court held that the objection was fatal, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

LIBELLING CO-OPS.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRENCE and a special jury this week heard the action by the Plymouth Mutual Co-operative and Industrial Society, Ltd., against the Trades Publishing Association, Ltd., and the Argus Printing Co., Ltd., to recover damages for libel published in the "Tradesman and Shopkeeper." The libel complained of was headed "Speedy Retribution," and stated, *inter alia*, that the plaintiff society was in the throes of bankruptcy, and that the concern was rushing headlong to disaster. The counsel engaged were Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., Mr. C. W. Mathews, and Mr. Bartley Dennis for the plaintiffs; Mr. Pickford, K.C., Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., and Mr. F. Dodd and Mr. R. J. Willis for the defendants. Mr. Justice Lawrence, in summing up the case, said there were definite statements in the libel, every one of which was capable of shaking the stability of the plaintiff society. The sting of the thing was contained in the statements that the society was in a state of bankruptcy; that someone had robbed them of a large sum of money; and that there was a

discrepancy of thousands of pounds in the balance-sheet. Every one of those statements was false, and no witness could be brought forward to support them. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, awarding 4,000*l.* damages against the publishing company and 1,000*l.* against the printing company.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LIME-WATER.

At the Peterborough Police Court on April 4, Mr. James Edwin Saunders, chemist and druggist, of that city, was summoned under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling lime-water deficient in lime to the extent of 33 per cent. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association), appeared for the defendant, and the Town Clerk prosecuted. Inspector G. Sterman gave evidence as to purchase, and produced the certificate of analysis by Mr. William Elborne, which stated that—

On analysis the sample contained 0.0786 per cent. of lime (CaO) instead of 0.116 per cent., being deficient to the extent of 33 per cent. of the amount of lime specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.

On this being produced Mr. Glyn-Jones objected to it, as it did not follow the form prescribed by the Act, by stating "the parts" of the constituents of the sample or percentage of foreign ingredients. He quoted High Court decisions on the point, and proceeded to call witnesses for the defence. Mr. John G. Sturton, pharmaceutical chemist, Peterborough, deposed that lime-water is most liable to change, and it is practically impossible to retail the B.P. article under ordinary trading conditions. This lime-water had been sampled and found to be right, which he attributed to the fact that he has a special process for making and keeping it. The defendant gave evidence on his own behalf, corroborating Mr. Sturton as to the qualities of lime-water, and stating that the article sold was made of full strength with double the B.P. quantity of lime. At this stage the Town Clerk wished to call Mr. Elborne, and Mr. Glyn-Jones not objecting, the public analyst stepped into the box. He maintained that lime-water can be kept up to B.P. strength, and did not infer that this was a case of fraud. He was minutely cross-examined by Mr. Glyn-Jones, who elicited that Mr. Elborne had merely tested the strength of the water, and not analysed it. Counsel then addressed the Bench on the legal aspects and merits of the case. The Magistrates retired, and on returning intimated that they upheld Mr. Glyn-Jones's contentions, and dismissed the case.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

On hearing the above decision Mr. Glyn-Jones turned to the Town Clerk and said: "I presume you withdraw the other cases?" These were in regard to fluid magnesia, and the analyst's certificates were in the same form. The summonses were accordingly withdrawn.

County Court Cases.

DOCTOR AND HIS DRUGS.

In the City of London Court on Friday, March 30, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., in the case of *Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., v. Vores*, the plaintiffs applied to have Dr. Vores, 168 Romford Road, committed for the non-payment of 11*l.* for drugs supplied. Dr. Vores said he could not pay the debt, and that his practice had depreciated a good deal lately. He had had several attacks of heart-failure, and last month his fees amounted to 7*l.* His wife had 130*l.* a year of her own, but it was tied up to her own use. He had three children to keep. —Judge Lumley Smith told the defendant that the plaintiffs did not want to find drugs for him if he did not pay for them, and ordered payment of 10*s.* a month.

SALE BY SAMPLE.

In the City of London Court on Friday, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. W. Murdoch & Co., colonial merchants, 15 Seething Lane, E.C., against Mr. H. Bard, oil-merchant, 87 Oxford Street, Mile End, to recover 5*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* for nut oil supplied. —Mr. Cockburn, plaintiffs' solicitor, said it was agreed that payment

should be made on delivery at the defendant's shop. The oil was delivered on four occasions and refused by the defendant.—Mr. Steel, plaintiffs' representative, deposed that he sold the oil according to sample. The oil was tendered on January 11. On January 9 the defendant wrote saying that his customers did not like the smell of the oil.—The defendant said the plaintiffs' representative asked 32s. per cwt. for the oil; he told him he would let him know whether he would buy or not after consulting his customers. The customers said that the oil was very bad, and he could not sell it. He therefore wrote refusing to buy it. The next day it came on.—Judge Lumley Smith said it was quite clear it was a sale by sample. Therefore the property did not pass until it was delivered. As the defendant refused to take it, and as the plaintiffs said they could get more for the oil by selling it now, the plaintiffs had suffered no damages. Judgment would therefore be given for the defendant, with costs.

A CHEMIST'S TELEPHONE.

At the Ashford (Kent) County Court on April 2, Mr. Frederick Guttridge, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ashford, was sued by the National Telephone Co. for 2l. 1s. for the fixing of a telephone in his shop. Mr. Guttridge disputed the claim on the ground of misrepresentation on the part of the company's representatives, and said he wished to call public attention to the methods of business adopted by the company. The Judge said the defendant's only remedy for misrepresentation was to take an action for breach of contract. He gave judgment for the company for the amount claimed.

GLASGOW DENTAL SURGEONS' APPEAL.

SHERIFF-PRINCIPAL GUTHRIE, of Glasgow, has given judgment in an appeal by Waterhouse & Co., dental surgeons, 206 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, against the decision of Sheriff-Substitute Boyd in awarding John T. Gibson, apprentice engineer, Rosemount Street, Glasgow, damages amounting to 15l. in an action brought by the latter for alleged careless extraction of a tooth by one of defenders' assistants. Sheriff Guthrie adheres to the Sheriff-Substitute's decision, holding that the facts elicited in evidence strongly argued some miscarriage or negligence.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re OTTO HARTMANN, 33 Seething Lane, E.C., lately trading as Hartmann, Hohmann & Co., Druggists' Sundriesmen.—This debtor attended last week before Mr. Registrar Hope at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing total liabilities 2,181l., of which 1,545l. 5s. was expected to rank, against net assets 3l. 15s. after providing 18l. 15s. for the preferential claims.—Debtor gave particulars of his failure, as already published (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 397). The failure was brought about, he said, by bad trade, loss on the Manchester branch, and heavy legal expenses.—The examination was concluded.

Re CARL HOHMANN, late of 33 Seething Lane, E.C., Druggists' Sundriesman.—The public examination of this debtor was taken last week, before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing liabilities 175l. 16s. 5l., against assets valued at 916l. 6s. 9d. The latter consist of a claim of 1,000l. (estimated to realise 800l.) against the debtor's late partner, Mr. Hartmann, and alleged to be guaranteed by the gentleman's wife, and a claim of 200l. (valued at 116l. 6s. 9d.), in connection with the Electro-medical Institute, which he carried on in Manchester from August 1903 to February 1904 in partnership with Dr. Weiss.—Mr. W. G. Williams (Assistant Receiver) questioned the debtor regarding his partnerships with Mr. Hartmann and Dr. Weiss, and witness stated that his failure was caused by his inability to obtain moneys due to him from both the partnerships; also to liabilities in respect of the trading with Mr. Hartmann.—The examination was concluded.

Re F. J. BAINBRIDGE, late of 115 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., Produce Merchant and Importer, Colonial Import and Export Merchant.—This case came before Mr. Registrar Giffard at last Wednesday's sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court. The receiving order was made last August on the petition of the creditors, but the debtor did not surrender under the proceedings, and the sitting for his public examination was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver, now reported that he was recently furnished with a new address at which the debtor might be found, and he

accordingly had the case reinstated in the list, and sent the debtor notice of the appointment. The notice, however, had been returned, and in the continued absence of the debtor he asked for the examination to be again adjourned *sine die*, and he would apply in due course for a warrant for his arrest. His Honour made an order in those terms.

Re ALFRED CHARLES WILLIAMS, 65 High Road, Ilford, Homœopathic Chemist.—The Official Receiver, Mr. Cecil Mercer, has issued a further report to the creditors in this case, showing the position of the estate at the date of his application for release from the position of trustee. The receiving order was made on a creditor's petition. The debtor carried on business as a homœopathic chemist at High Street, Ilford, which he commenced in February 1903, without capital. His statement of affairs showed unsecured liabilities 1,067l. 17s. 6d., and assets nil, and he attributed his failure to certain proceedings taken against him, which resulted in his effects being sold by the Sheriff. In his deficiency account he showed a net loss from carrying on business from February 1903 to the date of the receiving order of 745l. 17s. 6d. The Official Receiver's accounts showed that in the administering of the estate the costs and charges had amounted to 10l. 6s. 2d., while the receipts had been 5l., leaving a balance due to the Official Receiver of 5l. 6s. 2d. There is no dividend for the creditors. The bankrupt has not applied for his discharge.

Re JOSEPH REED SANDERSON, Clovelly Gardens, Whitley Bay, lately residing at the Brandling Arms, Felling, and carrying on business at 16 Blagdon Street, Blyth, Chemist and Druggist.—Debtor came up for his first public examination at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court on March 29. He stated that his deficiency was 585l. 6s. 5d. He is twenty-four years of age, and commenced business as a chemist in June 1903 at Blagdon Street, Blyth, with 475l. capital received from his mother and his aunt. He purchased the stock and fixtures at a valuation of 410l. from the previous occupier. He made inquiries about the business through friends. He saw the books and found the takings were only 6l. to 7l. a week, but he was told the prospects were good. The rent was 50l. He had taken 9l. or 10l. a week, and for a considerable time employed an assistant at 2l. 2s. a week. The result was that the chemist's business had been a losing concern. He had failed to sell it. In July 1903 he also took over the business of a licensed victualler at Felling, which had previously been carried on by members of his family. He gave as much supervision to both businesses as possible, but finding that the Felling business did not pay he discontinued it in August last. In less than three years he had lost something like 1,000l., including the money with which he commenced. The cause of his failure was bad trade and insufficient profit. Debtor was ordered to furnish an account of losses on the trade during the last twelve months.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

- Clarke, J. C., and Clarke, W. T., Morley, Yorkshire, medical practitioners.
 Duncan, R. B., and Bolton, J. E., Lee High Road, Kent, physicians, etc.
 Gilpin, R. H., and Harry, N. G., Evesham, physicians and surgeons.
 Lowe, G. M., and McKay, J. B., Newport and Ryde, Isle of Wight, medical practitioners.
 Pain, J., Coulson, W. T., and Lunn, J., under the style of Pain, Coulson & Lunn, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire, mineral-water manufacturers; so far as regards J. Pain.
 Smith, H. R., and Cheney, H. R., under the style of Smith & Cheney, Dursley, Gloucestershire, chemists and druggists.
 Whitting, H. T. M., and Carroll, F. R., Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire, physicians, etc.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- Goldsmith, Adin Albert, Wimpole Street, W., dentist.
 Lyle, Arthur John Monkley, Ashford, Kent, mineral-water manufacturer.

Deeds of Arrangement.

- Robinson, Richard (trading as Reece & Co.), 32 Bury Street St. James's, London, Chemist. Trustee, Charles N. Dods, 1 Crown Court, Cheapside, London, E.C., Accountant. Dated, March 21; filed, March 28. Liabilities unsecured, 250l.; estimated net assets, 50l. The scheduled creditors include Bennett Maitland, London (15l.), and S. Maw, Son & Sons, London (27l.).

Heptinstall, Edith Emma, 23 Bridge Street, Castleford Dealer in Druggists' Sundries and Paints (wife of Tom Percy Heptinstall). Trustee, Percy Pemberton, I.A., 7 Greek Street, Leeds. Dated, March 28; filed, March 30. Liabilities unsecured, 161*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 67*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*. The following are scheduled as creditors: Emma Smith, Garforth (20*l.*); Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull (45*l.*); Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull (25*l.*); E. J. Rawlins & Co., Leeds (24*l.*)

New Companies and Company News.

PHOTOFILM, LTD.—Capital 2,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, and exporters of and dealers in films, plates, paper, chemicals, and other materials for photographic purposes.

ST. ANTHONY'S OIL PRODUCTS, LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an oil and grease merchant formerly carried on by T. Hanning and recently by B. Phillips at St. Anthony's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The first directors are T. Hanning and B. Phillips.

AUSTIN, HOOD & BERESFORD, LTD.—Capital 3,133*l.* in 1*l.* shares (133 deferred). Objects: To acquire the business of oil, petroleum, and general merchants carried on by Austin & Hood at Windsor Street, Birmingham. The first directors are J. Austin, J. Hood, W. J. Beresford, and H. Hood. Registered office, Windsor Street Railway Goods Yard, Birmingham.

UNITED CHEMICAL-WORKS, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To act as the English agents of a business incorporated, or about to be incorporated, in Germany known as "Aktiengesellschaft für Gasglühlicht," and carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers, suppliers of incandescent lights, etc. The first directors are J. Norden, J. Rosenfeld, Dr. W. Saulman, A. Solomon, J. Janz, and G. Janz. Registered office, 94 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CLAUS & RÉE, LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between W. H. Claus of the first part, A. Rée of the second part, and this company of the third part, for the acquisition of the business of chemical-manufacturers carried on at Clayton, Manchester, as "Claus & Rée," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals and general drysalteries, analine dyes, acids, etc. Registered office, Crabtree Lane, Ashton New Road, Clayton, Manchester.

ELDER & CO., CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of cash chemists and druggists, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic requisites, aerated waters and other drinks, and to take over the lease of premises at Copland Road, Govan, entered into by Thomas Mackinnon, chemist and druggist, Govan. The first subscribers are: Thomas Mackinnon, chemist and druggist, Partick (who is also the first director); J. C. Semple, chemist and druggist, Bridgeton, Glasgow; H. B. Mackinnon, chemist's assistant, Springburn, Glasgow; Alex. McLean, chemist's assistant, Govan; John Mackinnon, chemist's assistant, Glasgow; William George West, dentist's assistant, Govan; and Finlay Mackinnon, chemist's assistant, Partick.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The warrants for dividends on the 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares in this company for the past half-year were noted on March 31.

MEGGESON & CO., LTD.—The warrants for the half-year's interest on debentures and preference shares, together with dividend on ordinary shares, were posted to the shareholders on Monday, April 2.

ANGLO-SIBILIAN SULPHUR CO., LTD.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on March 30, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., in order that the directors might ask for powers to postpone the preference shareholders' meeting, referred to in Article 12, for a time not exceeding one year, say on or before March 30, 1907. (See *C. & D.*, March 31, p. 492.) A formal resolution was passed giving the powers asked for.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.—Dividends as follows have been declared for 1905 by the companies named: Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg (Dieterich), 8 per cent.; Chemische Fabrik (Vorm. Schering), 15 per cent.; Gehe & Co., Dresden, 12 per cent.; von Heyden Chemical-works, Radebeul, 8 per cent.; the United Chemical-works, Mannheim, 19 per cent.—A soda-factory has been established in Fiumicello, Borgo S. Giovanni, in Liguria, with a capital of four million lire, under the direction of the Banca Commerciale italiana.

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—The balance-sheet for 1905 shows gross profit of 8,842*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* on the trading account, from which (with interest and fees) the following deductions are

made: Salaries, 3,258*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; directors' and auditors' fees, 300*l.*; rent, rates, etc., 1,144*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; general expenses, 312*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; and printing, postage, advertising, and stationery, 1,724*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*. This leaves a net profit of 2,211*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, to which is added 105*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, the balance from last year. The interest on mortgage debentures (15,620*l.*) has absorbed 702*l.* 18*s.*, and the directors propose to pay the 5 per cent. dividend on the preference shares, which will absorb 1,304*l.* 2*s.*, and leave 310*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*. The directors regret that a dividend cannot this year be paid on the ordinary shares, about half of which are held by the directors and their friends.

UNITED ALKALI CO.—The annual meeting was held in Liverpool on March 30, Mr. John Brock presiding. The Chairman stated that the deliveries of goods—mostly heavy chemicals—had been larger than during 1904, and it was in the increased quantities delivered, and not in higher prices obtained, that they had felt the benefit of the improvement in trade. Dealing with the question of the renewal of the combination with other manufacturers, he stated that the present arrangements terminated at the end of the year. They might be renewed and they might not. They should, however, be prepared, when the time came, to enter into fresh negotiations, but with a due sense of responsibility to their shareholders. Much as the directors would have liked to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares, they thought it wiser to strengthen their financial position. The report, as given in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 492), was adopted without discussion.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—The annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Birmingham on March 29. Mr. Thomas Barclay presided, and moved the adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, March 24), the particulars of which he recapitulated. He said the business, from the foundation in 1820, had shown, almost without exception, a slow but steady increase. He referred to the difficulty of getting a footing in Japan, and read a communication from the company's traveller in India, who stated that in Japan "everything is German. Even the medical man at the British Embassy is a German. In all the hospitals, colleges, etc., the doctors and teachers are German, and the German Pharmacopoeia is used and instilled into the minds of the Japs; therefore the B.P. is almost unknown, and consequently the British pharmaceutical preparations are not required." After referring to cognate matters, Mr. Barclay said that during the year the scientific and photographic apparatus department and the table-water department had shown great vitality. In connection with the last he mentioned that the Elan water, which is now used for distillation, produces a distillate which on aeration is found to differ in some respects from the distilled water obtained from the old supply. In the Elan water there is greater freedom from organic impurity, and after distillation it is more palatable. Some assert, also, that the water distilled from the Elan supply is "sharper." One of the claims urged on behalf of the Welsh scheme, he added, is that because of its softness there would be a saving in soap to the consumers approximating in value to 35,000*l.* per annum. This is looked upon as an incredible story, but at the company's mills at Saltley, where a considerable quantity of water is required in some of the processes of manufacture, through the substitution of the soft Elan water for the old town supply, there had been an actual saving in soap during the year of 4 tons, amounting in value to 100*l.*—Mr. A. W. Southall seconded the report, which was adopted.—Mr. W. F. Southall was re-elected a director.

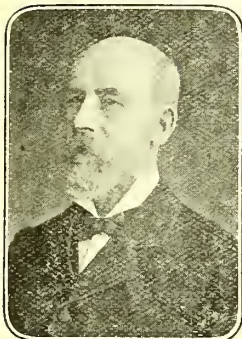
"COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" writes to the "Times" about Lord Crew's Bill, commending the provisions for the sale of agricultural poisons. "Surely," he says, "no professional skill is required for such transactions" as the sale of arsenic, etc. When some big manufacturer puts them on the market, he does not add, although that is what the meaning of the argument really is.

SCOTCH SHEEP-DIP IN NEW ZEALAND.—It must have been highly gratifying to Mr. Alex. Robertson, of Oban, Scotland (says the "Otago Times" of January 17), the manufacturer of the world-famous Highland sheep-dip, who is at present in Dunedin, to attend the wool-sales held at the Victoria Hall yesterday afternoon. The highest price that has been paid for greasy wool in the Colony this season, 14*d.* per lb., was secured for portion of the Abbotsford and BB over Anchor clips. Messrs. G. & J. S. Nichol are the proprietors of the first-named wool, while the latter brand is that of Messrs. Begg Brothers, of Hillend. Both the clips mentioned were dipped in Mr. Robertson's preparation; indeed, Messrs. G. & J. S. Nichol and Messrs. Begg Brothers as well have been consistent users of "Highland Dip" ever since its introduction to this Colony some years ago. The high prices obtained for these wools serve to bear out the reputation the dip has for imparting additional lustre to the fleece, and for securing the healthy and natural growth of the fibre.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

Association Presidents.

WHEN the history of British pharmacy comes to be written on wider lines than has ever been done, the historian will have



MR. HALLAWAY.

some difficulty in getting to know about men who have influenced the progress of the craft in other directions than the political. From generation to generation there come to us pharmacists who have the knack of educating and influencing those who come under them as juniors, and of such Mr. John Hallaway, President of the Carlisle Chemists' Association, is one who will have a niche in the pharmaceutical temple. Saving a period of two years, his whole life since his birth has been identified with the Border city. In 1851 he was apprenticed to the late Mr. Andrew Thompson, pharmaceutical chemist, Carlisle, for five years. In 1856 he came to London and went on the staff of Messrs. Barron, Harveys, Becket & Simpson. He passed

the Minor examination in 1857; then went to Derby to assist the late Mr. Medley, pharmaceutical chemist, and remained till November 1858, when he returned to Carlisle, having succeeded to the business of Mr. Joshua Lind, Castle Street. He passed the Major in 1859. Mr. Hallaway remained in Castle Street till 1892, when he removed to premises in Devonshire Street. He is now assisted by his son, Mr. Robert Railton Hallaway, Ph.D., Ph.C. Mr. Hallaway has been a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference from its earliest days. For many years he was Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and is now Divisional Secretary. He was the first President of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Chemists' Association, and has been President of the Carlisle Chemists' Association since its reorganisation.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at 33 Mount Pleasant, on Friday, March 30, Mr. S. V. Beoth in the chair. The difficulty between the P.A.T.A. and co-operative societies was discussed, and a resolution was passed unanimously expressing regret at the withdrawal of certain P.A.T.A. proprietors. The Secretary was instructed to write to this effect to the proprietors concerned.

A paper was read by Mr. Vizer on the Poison Schedule which induced a lively discussion.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

A MEETING of Committee was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on Thursday evening, March 29, there being present Messrs. S. Acheson (in the chair), J. Frackleton, J. Walsh, J. Brown, J. Richardson, S. Saffern, E. Dwyer, and R. A. Jamison (Assistant Hon. Secretary). Two members and seventeen associates were elected. It was decided to have small book tickets printed for use of members and associates.

It was decided to act in harmony with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill by opposing its extension to Ireland. The report of the Haslett Memorial Committee was deferred till next meeting.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on Thursday, March 29.

ELECTION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.—On the motion of Mr. J. P. Norwood, seconded by Mr. H. B. Billington, it was unanimously agreed to use every endeavour to secure the return of Mr. Pilkington Sargeant, the Federation candidate.

P.A.T.A. AND CO-OPS.—The Secretary was instructed to write to the proprietors who had seceded from the P.A.T.A.

expressing the regret and the disapproval of the Association at their action and urging them to reconsider their decision.

DIRECT PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—This question was discussed, without definite results, and a discussion on the two Pharmacy Bills followed.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Constitutional Club Rooms on March 29, Mr. F. J. Palmer (Treasurer) in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Barron, the President, owing to illness. Other members present were Messrs. W. H. Hall, A. Hill, W. D. Darroll, R. J. Pugh, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Minchin, C. J. Willis, J. Stewart, W. A. White, J. C. W. Jones, T. Dolman, T. H. Hawley, A. C. Saxby, E. G. Butler, C. H. James, A. P. Arber, and J. A. Thomas (Hon. Secretary). A resolution was passed which the Secretary was instructed to send to those firms who have withdrawn their allegiance from the P.A.T.A., requesting them to reconsider their decision. The question of compiling a Formulary was fully discussed and agreed upon, adopting the formulæ introduced by the Bourne-mouth Association.

Hull Chemists Meet.

A MEETING of chemists was held at the White House Hall on Tuesday evening, April 3, under the auspices of the Hull and District Chemists' Association and the Hull Chemists' Trade Association, to discuss the P.A.T.A. and co-operation matter. Mr. Richardson presided, and the following resolutions were passed:

That this meeting of chemists in Hull and district heartily supports the action taken by the P.A.T.A. in regard to the sale of proprietary articles by the Co-operative Stores.

That the proprietors of articles protected by private agreement be written to and asked to take up the same position as the P.A.T.A., and that their attention be drawn to the fact that the co-operative societies are manufacturing their own preparations on an increasing scale, and will possibly eventually oust all other makes.

That the members present pledge themselves not to agree to any fresh scheme of protection which does not provide for the co-operative difficulty.

It was also decided to send a resolution to all firms withdrawing from the P.A.T.A., expressing their regret at the fact.

Burnley Chemists' Association.

MR. J. BROWN presided over a meeting held on April 3, at which a long discussion took place on the Pharmacy Bills, and it was decided that the following resolution be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society and to the local members of Parliament:

We, the qualified chemists of Burnley and district, unanimously resolve that the Pharmaceutical Council be asked to adopt the most uncompromising attitude with regard to any concession whatever being made that will allow our title of chemist or druggist being used, either directly or indirectly, by any company. We consider that having legally obtained the qualification in conformity with the Pharmacy Act of 1868, at considerable expense and after years of study, that we are fully justified in adopting this attitude. We would rather see the charter handed back, and every restriction relating to the Act removed, than countenance any concession being made in this respect to limited companies, whom we consider are making a dastardly attempt to rob us of our just rights.

In respect to the P.A.T.A. and co-operative societies matter it was decided that the firms who had withdrawn from the P.A.T.A. on this account should be written to as follows:

The Burnley and District Chemists' Association expresses its regret that your firm have withdrawn from the P.A.T.A. on account of the co-operative society question, and hope you will be able to reconsider your decision.

Grimsby Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Oberon Hotel, Grimsby, on March 29, Mr. T. D. Sneath in the chair.

ANNUAL REPORT.—This reviewed the events of the past year, and the balance-sheet showed that 5*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* is in hand. The number of members has increased. The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. R. Cook, J.P.; Vice-President, Mr. C. Willson; Treasurer, Mr. J. Hawdon. Mr. H. W. Colley asked to be relieved of the secretaryship, which he has held for a longer period than any of his predecessors, and Mr. F. Heely was elected Secretary, a special vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Colley. Messrs. Sneath, Dewing, Johnson, Colley, and Whitaker, together with the officers, were elected to act as Council of the Association, and Messrs. Barker and Ellis as auditors.

NEW MEMBERS.—Messrs. C. H. Ashton, R. Kershaw, and W. G. Robinson were elected members of the Association.

P.A.T.A. RESOLUTIONS.—A series of resolutions supporting the policy of the P.A.T.A. on the co-operative question was passed.

LIBRARY.—Mr. P. W. Squire presented a gift of books for the Association library, and was thanked.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—A reply was sent to the letter of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations that the election of two chemists as members of Parliament renders it unnecessary for the Association to make any promise of financial support to the Federation scheme of Parliamentary representation.

East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association was held at Maud on Thursday, March 29, to consider what steps, if any, should be taken with respect to the result of

THE ACTION GALL *v.* SLESSOR.

The following members of the Association were present: Messrs. J. F. Tocher, W. Pennie, J. Collie, and W. S. Cran, Peterhead; Messrs. W. D. Jameson, J. H. Low, W. W. Hunter, and A. Gall, Fraserburgh; Messrs. G. McGregor and J. Walker, Ellon; A. Milne, Maud; W. Bremner, Port Erroll; and F. C. Macpherson, Newburgh. The President (Mr. J. Milne, Fetterangus), Messrs. Lee, Matthew, Park, Cruickshank, Angus, and others sent apologies for absence. Mr. W. Pennie, Peterhead, in the absence of the President, was called to the chair. The meeting sat in private for over two hours. Mr. J. F. Tocher made a detailed statement of the case, which formed the basis for discussion by the members. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. This Association learns with deep regret the result of the action Gall *v.* Slessor. The Association extends to Mr. Gall its sincerest sympathy, on its hearing of the announcement of a judgment which extends to a medical practitioner a privilege beyond what any man is entitled to.

2. This Association resolves to take immediate steps to inform other associations of the facts of this case and the consequences arising therefrom.

3. This Association invites its members collectively and individually, by subscription and otherwise, to assist Mr. Gall in any action of appeal he may take to have the Sheriff's decision reversed.

4. A committee be appointed to consider the advisability of communicating with the Pharmaceutical Council, and to do so if it thinks fit.

5. The Secretary is instructed to send these resolutions to the pharmaceutical Press, and to communicate with the Associations and the journals with respect to subscriptions; while the Treasurer is requested to accept any subscriptions sent him by pharmacists generally on behalf of Mr. Gall.

The following committee was appointed with powers—viz., Messrs. W. D. Jameson, Fraserburgh; James Walker, Ellon; Alex. Milne, Maud; and J. F. Tocher, Peterhead.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Church House, Dewsbury, on Monday evening, April 2, Mr. John Day (President) in the chair. Others present were Messrs. W. Head (Heckmond-

wike), G. N. Gutteridge (Dewsbury), R. Gledhill (Dewsbury), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), A. B. Barker (Heckmondwike), A. Taylor (Morley), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), W. Blakeley (Birstall), O. G. Walker (Dewsbury), Secretary.

P.A.T.A. AND Co-ops.—This subject was introduced by the President, who proposed the following resolution:

That this Association heartily approves of the action of the Council of the P.A.T.A. in the bold stand they have taken to prevent a violation of the principles for which the P.A.T.A. was established; and, further, that we refuse to be bound by any private agreement unless the proprietors meet the difficulty of co-operative stores giving dividend off minimum prices.

Mr. Pickard seconded. Mr. Taylor strongly objected to the last clause. He said he would not refuse such a private agreement. He would take all he could get.—The President pointed out that the recent action of the P.A.T.A. was mainly for the benefit of chemists of the North, and they ought to support the Council.—Mr. Pickard spoke strongly in favour of the resolution, but Mr. Taylor said he felt bound to move an amendment that the last clause be deleted. He thought there was a great deal more made of the competition of the co-op. than was necessary. He only wished he had no more serious competitor; personally he did not care a "rap" for the competition of the co-op.—Messrs. Blakeley and Gutteridge spoke in favour of the resolution, which was carried, Mr. Taylor dissenting.

On the motion of Mr. Pickard, seconded by Mr. Rhodes, it was decided that an intimation be sent to several firms who had withdrawn from the P.A.T.A. list, asking them further to consider the matter.

Mr. Pickard gave notice that he would move at some future meeting:

That we use every legitimate endeavour possible to stop the sales of those articles the proprietors of which have refused to conform to the rules of the P.A.T.A.

It was agreed to subscribe a minimum sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the fund for the election of a direct representative of pharmacy in Parliament.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

AN ordinary meeting was held at 75 Newman Street, W., on March 29. Mr. A. G. C. Paterson (the President) was in the chair. Twenty-one members and friends were present, the occasion being a lantern-lecture by Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., on

CAMBRIDGE AND ITS SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

The town is very ancient, and dates back to Norman times, being mentioned in the Domesday Book. The University was not of monastic origin, but was probably the result of some teacher gathering an audience round him at one of the famous Sturbridge Fairs. The monks of the Fens afterwards associated themselves with it, and in 1250 it received recognition from Henry III. From that time it grew steadily. The town of Cambridge was at one time on both sides of the river, but in the course of the many feuds with the University it was gradually ousted from all its land on the University side, except one small plot, which it still holds. Mr. Peck showed a map and characteristic views of the town. He indignantly denied that Cambridge is flat. It is built on four hills, as a matter of fact, the respective heights being 15, 18, 20, and 120 feet! He then described the constituent colleges of the University. Peterhouse is the oldest, dating back some six hundred years. Sir James Dewar is one of its Fellows. In Trinity College the earliest chemical laboratory of the University, 250 years old, has recently been discovered. It was occupied by an Italian professor from Verona. The scientific education given by the University dates from the foundation of the Regius Professorship of Physics in 1670, but it was not until 1848 that the Natural Science Tripos was established. A professorship of chemistry was founded in 1702, and one of botany in 1724. Slides of the various science schools were shown, an interesting characteristic of Cambridge exemplified in them being the way in which the new has grown up with and beside the old, without encroachment or unnecessary sacrifice of the old to the new. At the Botany School Mr. Seward, who was an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a demonstrator. The library contains a very fine collection of herbals. Here Mr. Peck diverged

to dwell upon the nature of the students' work. The serious student, who forms a large percentage of the science men, has four hours' continuous lecture in the morning, probably two hours' laboratory-work in the afternoon, and finishes by hard reading from about nine o'clock till something after midnight. The Medical School includes the pharmacological laboratory, in which Dr. Dixon is working on physiological standardisation, and which, Mr. Peck says, is the finest of its kind in the Kingdom. Notes and pictures of the Cavendish laboratory and a fine portrait of Professor J. J. Thomson concluded the lecture. Some discussion, of a humorous nature initiated by Mr. Howie, followed.

Festivities.

A Smoking-concert

promoted by the Bradford and District Chemists' Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday, April 3. There was a large attendance. Mr. Dutton utilised his skill as a ventriloquist in a manner which created much amusement for those directly interested in the retailing of patent medicines. At the request of the Chairman (Mr. R. H. Marshall) Mr. F. P. Sargeant gave a brief address on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which greatly delighted the meeting. It was resolved to render all possible aid in securing the success of Mr. Sargeant's candidature for the Pharmaceutical Council.

A Whist-drive

organised by a special committee of the Leeds Chemists' Association took place at the Old Bank Restaurant, Commercial Street, Leeds, on Thursday, March 29, when about 140 members and friends were present. Among the visitors were Mr. Rhodes and Miss Rhodes, of Mirfield, and Mr. Furniss (President of the Dickens Fellowship) and Mrs. Furniss. In the absence of Mr. Norfolk, the President of the Association, the Vice-President (Mr. Pollitt) distributed the prizes. Mr. Fourness secured the first prize allotted to the gentlemen; Mr. Westbrook and Mr. Furniss tied for the second prize, but in "cutting" the former proved successful; and Miss Keeble secured the third prize. Mrs. Fourness was the chief lady prize-winner, Miss Waite was awarded the second prize, and Miss Evans won the third. After the whist-drive a brief dance-programme was got through, Mr. Beacock undertaking the duties of M.C. The success of the gathering, which proved a most enjoyable one, was largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Pollitt, Beacock, and Fourness, whose services were duly recognised.

A Cinderella.

LAST Saturday evening, March 31, the office employés of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., to the number of about two hundred, on the invitation of Mr. F. M. Fisk, European manager of the firm, met in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., for a dance. Included in the company were some friends, and from 6.30 to about 9.30, when supper was served, Mr. G. Hardy's military band discoursed music, to which the dancers tripped "the light fantastic" with growing vigour. The scene was pretty to look upon, and Messrs. H. J. Fisk, H. D. Bowden, and P. J. A. Cathcart



MR. F. M. FISK, F.R.G.S.

(who acted as M.C.s) and Misses Brotherhood and Peacock (the stewards) had little to do in the way of fostering friendship, so well did everybody enter into the spirit of the evening. At the supper Mr. Fisk presided, other tables being controlled by Mr. R. C. Brown (Hounslow), Mr. H. J. Fisk, Mr. H. Hickey, and Mr. T. Maben. When coffee and cigars were served Mr. Maben proposed success to the firm and the health of Mr. Fisk in a few appreciative sentences, which had the hearty support of the company, for they breathed belief in the business and affection for the

European manager. Mr. Fisk, in acknowledging the toast, spoke of the progress of the business, attributing much of this to the devotion of the employés to the interests of the firm. He mentioned with pleasure the presence of visitors, whose health he gave. Mr. L. O. Johnson (Messrs. Fassett & Johnson) acknowledged this toast. Before the dancing was resumed there was a little music, Mr. Sidney Jamieson singing, and Mr. H. J. Fisk with a friend giving a banjo selection which was much applauded. Dancing was then resumed, and was kept up until half-past eleven. The staff at Hounslow were similarly entertained by Mr. Fisk at Hounslow Town Hall recently.

Prawns and Pharmacy.

THE annual meeting of the North Kent and District Chemists' Association was held at the Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend, on April 4, the President, Mr. W. E. Goff (Dartford) in the chair. The annual report of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. R. Feaver Clarke) showed a slight increase in membership as compared with last year, but regret was expressed that the number of members was not so large as it ought to be, and chemists in the district were urged to show a keener interest in their welfare. Six meetings had been held during the year—two at Gravesend and others at Dartford, Maidstone, Woolwich, and Chatham. Particulars of the work of the Association were detailed. The balance-sheet showed a deficit of 11. 13s. 3d. The committee were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. W. Stedman, of West Malling, who had resigned, Mr. W. G. Wells, of Maidstone, being elected in his place. The officers will be elected at the first meeting of the committee.

THE DINNER.

At the annual dinner which followed the meeting (and at which curried prawns were the *pièce de résistance*), Mr. Goff was supported by Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, and the medical officer of health for the borough. The chairmen of the spur tables were Mr. A. Stooke (New Brompton) and Mr. R. Feaver Clarke (Gravesend). Among others present were Messrs. F. Harvey (Surbiton), C. J. Palmer (Twickenham), A. J. Wing (Woolwich), A. Fred Corfe (Maidstone), W. L. Towers (Chatham), F. A. Moore, and R. Clarke (Gravesend), J. C. Pentney (Dalston), F. W. Ashton (Idris & Co., Ltd.), etc. "The King" having been honoured, the Chairman gave "The Houses of Parliament." In the course of his reply Mr. Idris said the Pharmaceutical Society had been found fault with for the lax way in which it was said they had looked after pharmaceutical legislation. It was only now, however, when he had had actual experience of the House of Commons, that he realised how difficult it was to get on with legislation. A private member's Bill had not the ghost of a chance of passing, and for that reason he thought the Society were wise in directing their energies to amending the Pharmacy and Poisons Bill of the Government rather than pushing their own Pharmacy Bill. He desired to impress upon chemists that the present was one of the most critical periods in pharmaceutical legislation since 1880, and it was necessary for everyone to bring all possible influence to bear upon members of the House of Commons in order that the just claims of pharmacy may be secured. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was given by Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, and Mr. Robinson, replying at length, gave an outline of the latest developments in pharmaceutical legislation. As a result of the representations by the Society's representatives to the Privy Council, Lord Crewe had agreed to introduce an amendment into his Bill dealing with the division of the Minor examination. The Lord President, however, had felt it his duty to stick by the new principle introduced into the Bill of allowing poisonous preparations used for horticultural or agricultural purposes to be sold by others than qualified men. The Lord President thought a case had been made out for such a step and he (Mr. Robinson) was not able to persuade him otherwise. The recommendations of the Departmental Committee appear to have been too strong for the Privy Council and that clause stands, but the safeguards are very strong. No food must be sold from premises where such poisonous articles are kept, and the local authorities in granting licences must bear in mind the reasonable require-

ments of the neighbourhood. One guinea will be charged for a licence, and the licence must be renewed annually at a fee of 2s. 6d. With regard to Clause 4 the Government had decided that a qualified man must be the *bona-fide* manager of each business, and the name of the qualified manager conspicuously displayed in the shop. That, he thought, would enhance the personal qualification of the individual chemist. The Government had further decided to prohibit in the future companies calling themselves "Chemists," but they thought that regard must be had for existing rights. On that point negotiations of extreme delicacy were proceeding at the moment and it was now the aim of the Society to get a time-limit fixed. "Kindred Associations" was proposed by Mr. A. J. Wing, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. C. J. Palmer (Vice-President of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association) replied. "The Local Association," proposed by Mr. F. Harvey, was responded to by Mr. A. Stooke. During the evening songs were given by Mr. D. J. Williams and Mr. R. Clarke. The latter gentleman also recited with much acceptance.

New Bournemouth Formula.

THE Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, through its Secretary, Mr. Francis Rose, Ph.C., Boscombe Pharmacy, Bournemouth, authorises THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to reprint the new formulae embodied in the third edition of the "Bournemouth Formulary," to which we referred last week (see p. 499). The formulae are accordingly subjoined:

EMULSIO PETROLEI ET GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS.

Liquid petroleum ...	2 fl. oz.
Powdered gum acacia ...	1 oz.
Calcium glycerophosphate ...	24 gr.
Magnesium glycerophosphate ...	12 gr.
Sodium glycerophosphate ...	12 gr.
Potassium glycerophosphate ...	12 gr.
Citric acid ...	5 gr.
Spirit of chloroform ...	2 fl. dr.
Tincture of lemons ...	1 fl. dr.
Elixir of saccharin ...	24 min.
Distilled water sufficient to produce	6 fl. oz.

Triturate the petroleum with the gum and emulsify with $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water added all at once. Dissolve the glycerophosphates and acid in 1 oz. of water and add to this solution the other ingredients, then add gradually to the emulsion and adjust the volume to 6 oz. with water.

Dose: 1 to 4 fl. dr.

GLYCEROL GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS CUM MEDULLA RUBRA.

Calcium glycerophosphate ...	80 gr.
Potassium glycerophosphate ...	40 gr.
Sodium glycerophosphate ...	40 gr.
Magnesium glycerophosphate ...	40 gr.
Iron glycerophosphate ...	20 gr.
Manganese glycerophosphate ...	20 gr.
Citric acid ...	15 gr.

Dissolve in

Distilled water ...	10 oz.
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Filter and add—

Chloroform ...	5 min.
Alcohol ...	40 min.
Orange-flower water ...	1 dr.
Cherry-laurel water ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Glycerin extract of red bone marrow ...	10 oz.

Dose: 1 to 2 dr.

GLYCEROL HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Hypophosphite of potassium ...	160 gr.
Hypophosphite of calcium ...	160 gr.
Hypophosphite of manganese ...	80 gr.
Hypophosphite of quinine ...	80 gr.
Hypophosphite of strychnine ...	2½ gr.
Strong solution of hypophosphite of iron (B.P.C.) ...	4 fl. oz.
Hypophosphorous acid ...	2 fl. dr.
Distilled water ...	3 fl. oz.
Glycerin to produce ...	1 pint

Mix. (Each fluid dr. contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. strychnine hypophosphite, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. quinine hypophosphite.)

Dose: 1 dr.

TROCHISCI PHENOLPHTHALEIN.

Phenolphthalein ...	2 gr.
Chocolate basis ...	q.s.

To make one lozenge.

Dose: 1 to 4 lozenges.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

SCARCITY OF PLATINUM.

Photographic chemists should see to their stock of platinum papers. Platinum is now about four times the price it was three or four years ago, and in consequence of this the Platinotype Co. have already advanced their prices considerably, and other manufacturers are not likely to be long before following suit.

CAMEO-CAMERAS.

Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., call our attention to the "pocket cameo" cameras which they put on the market. These instruments are similar to the "minimum cameo" apparatus figured in the *C. & D.* last October. Some improvements have been made for the season and there is no question that the cameras are good value for the money.

THE PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION'S DOINGS.

It is as well for photographic chemists to know something of the trend of events in professional photographic circles, and for this reason the fifth annual report of the Professional Photographers' Association is interesting. The report deals principally with the qualifications of assistants. It appears that the assistant's certificate has not been an unqualified success, for, as the Assistant-Secretary said at the annual meeting held in the rooms of the R.P.S., "owing to the necessarily varied nature of an assistant's duties it becomes a rather difficult matter to determine his capabilities." Obviously examinations such as those of the Pharmaceutical Society are out of the question, but the P.P.A. is a go-ahead concern and is very likely to shortly develop some method of classification which will entice assistants to "qualify" and master men to appreciate the qualification.

THE LATENT IMAGE.

The latent image, its character and composition, has been a matter of research and discussion practically ever since Scheele's experiments in 1777. A vast amount of the experimental work done, however, is of little practical importance, and the papers read by experimenters in many cases rapidly pass into oblivion. Of recent years there seems to have been a good deal of controversy as to whether the latent image is to be considered as an instance of chemical or physical change; notwithstanding that the distinction may occasionally be somewhat arbitrary. A lot of precious time is wasted by a great number of those who take part in this controversy for the simple reason that they discuss the case of chemical *versus* physical change without taking the trouble to differentiate between the two. A paper recently read by Mr. A. J. Bull before the London and Provincial Photographic Association, does not by any means fall into the category of profitless effusions; on the other hand, it appears to be decidedly a step towards the solution of the greatest mystery of photography. Mr. Bull points out that although the generally accepted theory is that the silver haloids on coming into contact with light-rays decompose, forming what has been called a subhaloid compound; this compound has yet to be isolated—in fact, no one has yet been able to find any difference between the chemical composition of an exposed and an unexposed plate, and, moreover, the photographic plate has been shown by Sir James Dewar to retain a considerable amount of light-sensitiveness even at temperatures approaching the absolute zero. When it is remembered that the chemical activity of even such an active element as fluorine ceases at a temperature far above the -250° C. at which Sir James Dewar found light-sensitiveness in a photographic plate, it is not easy to understand how light-rays can cause chemical decomposition at such a temperature. Mr. Bull regards the "ripening" of photographic emulsions by prolonged heating, or by the addition of ammonia, as a purely physical change, and finds a parallel in the increased sensitiveness of Hertz waves receivers conferred by gentle heating or the application of ammonia. Mr. Bull suggests that the latent image is caused by a rearrangement of the haloid molecules, and is therefore a physical modification of the original silver salt.

Contracts.

A further list of contracts that have been settled is appended:

Mitford and Launditch Guardians.—Mr. Peck, for drugs.
Boston Guardians.—Mr. J. H. Woodward to be chemist to the workhouse.

Northampton Corporation.—Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., for disinfectants.

Wigton Guardians.—Mr. G. Fisher, Wigton, to be chemist to the workhouse.

Newent Guardians.—Newent Drug Co., for trusses, cod-liver oil, and drugs.

Beverley Guardians.—Mr. W. T. Goldthorpe, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Exeter Guardians.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., London, for drugs, etc.

East Grinstead Guardians.—Mr. H. S. Martin, chemist and druggist, East Grinstead, for drugs.

Ross Rural Council.—Mr. J. Benjamin, chemist and druggist, Ross, for disinfectants.

Hollingbourne Guardians.—Messrs. Stonham & Sons, chemists, Maidstone, for drugs.

Evesham Guardians.—Mr. W. Lean, pharmaceutical chemist, Evesham, for drugs, etc.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.—Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist and druggist, Stockton, for drugs.

Kington Guardians.—Mr. F. T. Roper, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil, at 8½d. per pint.

Malling (Kent) Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for medical officer's appliances.

Gravesend and Milton Guardians.—Messrs. H. Cook & Co., King Street, Gravesend, for chemicals and drugs.

Southampton Incorporation.—Messrs. Randall & Son, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, High Street, for drugs.

Sheffield Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Clark & Co., chemists and druggists, West Street, for paints, oils, and colours.

Leyton Urban Council.—Mr. T. H. Seed, chemist and druggist, for drugs and druggists' sundries to the Isolation Hospital.

The Tamworth Guardians have decided to supply drugs for use in the infirmary instead of the medical officer providing them out of his salary.

Hastings Guardians.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for drugs. (Messrs. Burgoyne's tender was 8l. 6s. 7d. lower than the lowest local tender.)

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—Messrs. Barrett & Elers, Ltd., for liquefied carbonic-acid gas; Messrs. Townson & Mercer, for laboratory appliances for hospitals.

Grimsby Guardians.—Mr. D. Brocklesby, chemist and druggist, New Cleethorpes, for drugs; Mr. C. Dewing, chemist and druggist, Grimsby, for dressings and medical appliances.

Lancaster Guardians.—Mr. W. Arkle, chemist and druggist, Penny Street, Lancaster, for drugs to the workhouse. This is the first time tenders have been invited; the list of articles stipulated numbered 110.

The Bangor Board of Guardians on March 30 discussed a proposal that a surgery should be provided at the workhouse and drugs be purchased by the Board. It was urged that such a course would be far better than the medical officer finding the drugs out of his salary, but those who opposed the proposal pointed out that one candidate for the medical officership had offered to keep a supply of "homely drugs" at the workhouse, while another, for a salary of 50l., offered to provide all drugs. The matter was adjourned for a month.

At a meeting of Holbeach Guardians on March 29, a letter was read from Mr. E. Abraham, chemist and druggist, Long Sutton, who holds the workhouse drug-contract, with regard to the ordering of disinfectants, turpentine, oils, etc., from a Holbeach chemist. Mr. Abraham stated that he was given to understand that he would also receive the order for anything outside the contract which was required from a chemist, but the extras had been few. The Chairman informed the Board that the matter had since been satisfactorily adjusted.

At a meeting of the Milton-next-Sittingbourne Urban District Council on March 28 a letter was read from Mr. W. G. Gordelier, chemist and druggist, 39 High Street,

Sittingbourne, relative to the Council's contract for disinfectants. The Council at first accepted Mr. Gordelier's tender, but the contract was subsequently transferred to another contractor, on it being ascertained that Mr. Gordelier had quoted wrongly for one article. Mr. Gordelier, in his letter, commented upon the uselessness of the Council inviting tenders for an article the agency of which was in the hands of one person only in the district. The Surveyor said he was not aware that the successful contractor was the sole agent for the article in question when he advertised for tenders. A member observed that the matter was one for contractors to settle among themselves. The matter then dropped.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1s., obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 21, 1906.)

"SOMNIRIN" ("Somni" disclaimed); for a medicine. By H. W. K. Pears, Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove. 279,419.

"ANSEPOL"; for a skin preparation. By E. Shorrocks, Queen's College, Taunton. 279,532.

"DANJO"; for chemicals in Class 3. By D. McLaren, 90 Pitt Street, Edinburgh. 279,590.

"HYPOGEN"; for a medicine. By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 279,688.

"DYTHA"; for sanitary (catamenial) towels. By P. E. Droop, Schloss-strasse 14, Chemnitz. 277,327.

"HEALTHA" ("Healthy" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated-waters. By W. C. Edwards, 64 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 278,225.

"FIREFLY" and label device thereof; for common soap. By Vinolia Co., Ltd., Malden Crescent, N.W. 278,103.

"TORPEDO"; for candles, detergents, etc., excluding oils, soap, and starch. By H. Mack, Kohlgrasso 31, Ulm-am-Danube. 277,693.

"VARIDES"; for toilet articles. By L. Swainson, 49 Woburn Place, London, W.C. 271,521.

"ALABASTRINE" ("Alabaster" disclaimed); for toilet articles. By Edith M. Jollingham, 126 Hemingford Road, Barnsbury, N. 271,648.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Santyl.—This name has been given to the salicylic ester of the alcohols ("santalol") of santal-wood oil. It is a nearly tasteless oil, and contains 60 per cent. of santal-wood oil.

Electrolytic Lithium.—Pure lithium has been obtained by Ruff and Johannsen ("Zeit. f. Elektrochemie," March 9) by the electrolysis of lithium bromide mixed with 15 per cent. of the chloride. Lithium metal, to the amount of 80 per cent. of the theoretical results, is obtained.

Zimphine.—Under this name the meta-oxy-cyanocinnamate of sodium has been put on the market as a remedy for disorders of the digestive tract. It forms yellow crystals, soluble in water or dilute alcohol. In doses of 5 to 7 grains it largely increases the secretion of saliva and the gastric and intestinal secretions. It is also a strong diuretic.

Formicine.—This body is the condensation-product of formic aldehyde and acetamide, of the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{CO.NHCH}_2\text{OH}$. It is a thick, hygroscopic liquid, commencing to decompose into its components at 25° and decomposing rapidly at 35° to 40°. It has a very powerful bactericidal action, and does not attack metal, as does formic aldehyde, and is therefore much preferable for sterilising surgical instruments.

Combined Saccharin.—According to Gioli ("Revue Internationale des Fabrications," 5, 1905) saccharin can be combined to the extent of 54 per cent., with a nitrogenous base analogous to pyridine to form an oily liquid of sp. gr. 1.1879 at 20°. This body is commercially called "essence of banana." No details as to its use are given, but it is easily understood that this would be a very dangerous combination with which to evade the Customs-duties in this country.

Linaloc Oil.

By E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.C.S., and C. T. BENNETT, B.Sc., F.C.S.

IN books of reference on essential oils, linaloe oil is described as consisting almost entirely of an alcohol, linalol, boiling at 198° to 199°. Charabot states that it contains at least 90 per cent. of linalol. An oil containing such a high percentage of linalol must have been a somewhat abnormal one, as the great majority of samples to-day of the finest oil imported, and believed to be above suspicion, do not contain more than 70 per cent. of linalol. This may be due to the abstraction of linalol for conversion into its acetic ester, the latter being frequently used to raise the ester-value of lavender and bergamot oils, especially while these oils have been so dear.

Quite recently Messrs. Schimmel & Co. have stated ("Report," October 1905) that they have found authentic samples which were dextrorotatory—a statement we are able to confirm, for during the past year we have examined two samples having the following characters:

	1	2
Specific gravity...	0.880	0.879
Optical rotation ...	+2° 30'	+4°
Esters (as linalyl acetate) ...	5.2%	6.0%
Linalol ...	68%	65.5%
Fraction distilling at 195°-202°	64%	59%

On fractional distillation some levorotatory fractions were obtained. We have recently found a number of samples with exceptionally high ester-values and correspondingly low linalol-content: these we have suspected of being mixed with a low-grade oil of petitgrain, but as the figures published are very meagre, and would lead to the supposition that a pure oil must contain 90 per cent. of linalol, we have examined a number of samples obtained from the most trustworthy sources, and consider that the following figures fairly represent the best class of linaloe oil now obtainable. The following table gives the general characters of a few of these samples:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sp. gr. at 15° ...	0.882	0.884	0.882	0.882	0.877	0.879
Optical rotation ...	-13°	-11°	-11°	-10°	-11° 30'	-12° 10'
Esters ...	11.2%	5.8%	—	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Linalol ...	57%	56.2%	—	63%	66%	65.5%

Of these, samples Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were fractionated with the following results:

	1	3	4	5	6
Distilling below 190°	% none	% none	% none	% 2	% 2
" 190°-195°	10	18	6	7	8
" 195°-200°	50	40	46	40	56
" 200°-205°	18	16	11	20	21
" 205°-210°	—	—	14	12	6

It will be seen that all these oils contain a large proportion boiling in the neighbourhood of 200°, and our experience is that 195° to 205° is a useful range at which to make comparison, when a minimum of 55 per cent. should be obtained, while usually 60 per cent. or over may be expected.

We have fractionated several oils which show clear evi-

dence of adulteration, and find considerable variations from the above figures. Not only is a considerable fraction obtained below 190°, but we have examined several samples which gave only 35 to 40 per cent. between 195° and 205°. In addition to this, the fractions in these adulterated oils show variation in rotatory power much wider than is to be observed in the pure oils. We find that there is a considerable constancy in this feature, the main fractions scarcely differing from the original oil in optical rotation, and to this point attention should be paid in making an analysis. Four pure samples and one adulterated were fractionated and gave the following results:

No. 1

—	—	Sp. Gr.	Optical Rotation	Refractive Index
1	10%	0.868	—11°	1.4560
2	20%	0.870	—11° 30'	1.4590
3	20%	0.871	—13°	1.4605
4	20%	0.872	—13°	1.4612
5	20%	0.876	—12°	1.4620
6	10%	0.913	—	1.4750
	(residue)			

No. 2

No. 3

No. 4

	—	Sp. Gr.	Optical Ro- tation	Sp. Gr.	Optical Ro- tation	Sp. Gr.	Optical Ro- tation
1	10%	0.870	—16° 36'	0.872	—11° 40'	0.871	—12°
2	20%	0.870	—16° 20'	0.871	—11° 30'	0.871	—13°
3	20%	0.871	—16° 40'	0.873	—12°	0.873	—13° 20'
4	20%	0.873	—10° 10'	0.874	—11° 56'	0.874	—11° 50'
5	20%	0.877	—9° 45'	0.876	—11° 10'	0.876	—10° 30'
6	(resi- due)	0.909	—	0.914	—	0.912	—

The characters of the original oils were as follows:

No.	Sp. Gr.	Optical Rotation
1 ...	0.882	-11°
2 ...	0.882	-10°
3 ...	0.877	-11° 30'
4 ...	0.879	-12° 10'

A sample which was clearly adulterated had a specific gravity of 0.880, and optical rotation -8° 40'. On fractionation it gave the following results:

Distilling below 190°	20%	of optical rotation	-13° 20'
" 190°-195°	20%	"	-10° 40'
" 195°-200°	40%	"	-8° 30'
" 200°-205°	20%	"	-7° 10'
" 205°-210°	11%	"	-6° 20'

These figures amply justify the condemnation of the oil. We do not propose to suggest definite standards for this oil at present, but we think the results indicated in the tables we have given should be of material assistance in coming to a definite conclusion as to the quality of a pure oil.

THE manufacture of oxalic acid is shortly to be resumed at the Pentrepoeth Chemical works, Morriston, Glamorgan.

AN ASSYRIAN DRINK-CURE.—At University College on March 22, Dr. T. G. Pinches quoted the following translation of an inscription on one of the earliest Assyrian monuments in the British Museum: "The eggs of an owl given for three days in wine bring on a drunkard's weariness. The dried lung of sheep taken beforehand drives away drunkenness. The ashes of a swallow's beak ground up with myrrh and sprinkled in the wine which is drunk will make secure from drunkenness. Horus, King of the Assyrians, found this out."

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 5.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals remains much as previously reported, the undertone of the general market being steady, with a little more speculative interest in menthol and peppermint oil, both of which are dearer. English citric acid still moves in favour of sellers, and oxalic acid is firmly held. Antimony is extremely scarce, copper sulphate is firmer, while potash citrate and ferri et ammon. cit. have also been advanced. Chloral hydrate and sugar of milk are lower. Nitrate of soda has been advanced, the combination having been renewed. American bromides are tending upwards, and quinine is steadier. The few alterations in drugs include higher prices for chamomiles. Ipecac. is quiet, and gamboge is steady. Insect flowers are dearer in Trieste. The following are the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony	Chamomiles	Cocoa-butter	Bayberry-bark
Antim. crocus	Copper sulphate	Coriander-seed	Bromoform
Citric acid	Gum arabic	(Morocco)	Chloral hydrate
Ferri ammon. cit.	Peppermint oil	Cumin seed	Sugar of milk
Menthol		Peanut-seed	
Potash citrate		Soy	
Soda nitrate			
Vanilla			

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, April 5 :—Both citric acid and refined camphor are firmly held.

SMYRNA, April 4 :—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 150 cases, including common tale-qual at from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. and rich qualities of opium at from 7s. 4d. to 7s. 10d. per lb., the latter being firm.

NEW YORK, April 5 :—Business is quiet. Opium is easy at \$2.75 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Menthol is firmer at \$2.40 per lb., and gamboge is scarce at \$1.05. Ceylon citronella oil is quiet at 38c. per lb., and Norwegian cod-liver oil is dull of sale at \$20. Ergot is weak at 28c. per lb., and cannabis indica is firmer at \$1.10 per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions of the heavy-chemical market remain much the same as recently reported. At all the principal centres there is a fairly steady demand, and prices all round rule firm and without material alteration. Deliveries against existing contracts are being well taken up, especially on home account, and there is a fair volume of new business also passing. Exports are somewhat on the increase.

ALKALI-PRODUCTS.—Main products, such as bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and ammonia alkali, continue without fluctuation, although there is, if anything, a rather more active demand for export. Soda crystals are moving better.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is steady at nominally unchanged figures, and is moving rather more freely. Beckton prompt 12l. 12s. 6d., Beckton terms 12l. 7s. 6d., London 12l. 7s. 6d., Leith 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s., and Hull 12l. 7s.

BENZOLS are on the quiet side at 9½d. per gal. for 90-per-cent. and 10½d. per gal. for 50-per-cent.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—A generally good demand continues, and prices are well maintained. Crystal alum lump 5l. to

5l. 5s. per ton, lump in tierces 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton, ground in bags 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength in large casks and usual allowances for bags and loose slabs, and customary extras for higher strengths. Aluminous cake 50s. to 55s., and aluminoferric 50s. to 60s. per ton, according to condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high strength Al₂O₃ and purest quality, 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Pulp dried and in lump, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per cwt.; ground, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al₂O₃, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.; second quality, 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, April 3.

Business is still quiet, and there is not much doing in drugs. AGAR-AGAR is steady, prime being held at 295m. per 100 kilos. ANTIMONY is firm and dearer at 105m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR is very firm and scarce owing to the scarcity of crude. Refined in first hands is quoted 900m., and second hands 890m. per 100 kilos.

CANARY-SEED is very low at present; Plate is quoted 21m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE.—Hydrochlor. is quoted 395m. per kilo.

CORIANDER-SEED.—Mogador on the spot seems to be cheap at 55m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is very firm at 300m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT has declined, spot now being quoted 230m. per 100 kilos., while forward delivery can be bought at 200m. per 100 kilos.

GALANGAL is to be had at 45m. per 100 kilos., duty free, although a tax of 50m. per 100 kilos. has been levied. The duty is higher than the value of the goods.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena is quoted 15m. and Rio 15½m. per kilo.

JALAP is firm at 90m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is firm at 18½m. per kilo.

SENEGA is steady at 555m. per 100 kilos.

WAX.—Japanese is quoted 106m. to 107m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Castor is firm at 54½m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels, cod-liver oil is unchanged at 61m. per barrel, palm-kernel oil is firmer at 54m. per 100 kilos., and Chinese wood oil on the spot is scarce at 67m. per 100 kilos., and forward delivery 62m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Peppermint (H.G.H.) is quoted 14m. per lb. and Japanese 10m. per kilo. Camphor is scarce at 165m. per 100 kilos., and star-aniseed is unchanged at 12½m.

American Drug-market.

New York, March 27.

Business generally continues good, but there is not quite so active a movement in the drug-market. The holding-up of imports in the appraisers' stores pending examination is causing a temporary shortness of some drugs, with corresponding slight increase in values.

BALSAM COPAIBA is firmer in view of small arrivals, and 30c. is generally asked for prime Central American. Para is offering down to 38c.

BROMIDES generally are firmer, and no supplies are offered below 16c. for potassium bromide. Makers are not offering freely at this figure, though there is a good export demand for all varieties. [Market has since advanced.—ED.]

BUCHU LEAVES are firmer, in sympathy with foreign advices. Some "short" are still available at 17c., but prime green are held at 20c., with upward tendency.

CAMPOR is very firmly held at the advance of \$1.00, and dealers look for further advances.

CANNABIS INDICA continues firm with \$1.05 asked for prime. COD-LIVER OIL is neglected, with quotations of \$22 to \$27 nominal.

ERGOT is weak, with offerings down to 31c.

IPECAC.—Rio is firmer with \$1.75 asked. Arrivals are light, and a recent arrival of Cartagena was bought at \$1.60.

JAPAN WAX is offered on spot at 12c., and to arrive at a slight concession. Stocks are light and demand poor.

MENTHOL is active and firmer, \$2.40 being an inside quotation, and no large lots available at this figure.

PEPPERMINT OIL continues to attract attention owing to the unfavourable reports from growing centres. Spot stocks are held at \$2.55 to \$2.60 for bulk and \$3.25 for H.G.H.

OPUM is dull in the absence of demand, and case lots are still quoted at \$2.82½.

QUININE is only moderately active at current quotations. Second hands offer in a small way at 17½c. for Java and 17½c. for German.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is firmer, 9½c. being asked for spot goods. Many shipments are being held for examination, causing scarcity.

SENEGA.—Western is slightly firmer, and 57c. is asked.

ACID, CITRIC, is again slightly firmer, the English makers having to-day fixed the price at 1s. 6½*d.*, at which they are sellers in limited quantities, and for foreign 1s. 5¼*d.* to 1s. 5½*d.* is quoted. The recent good business has depleted the stocks on the spot, and there is a temporary scarcity. Citrate of lime has advanced to 23*l.* 5s.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC.—The present price for concentrated B.P. (s.g. 1.500) is 9½*d.* per lb. in Wrs. and 8½*d.* in carboys. Syrupy (s.g. 1.750) is 10½*d.* and 10¼*d.* per lb. net respectively.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady at 11½*d.* per lb. for English, and at from 10¾*d.* to 10½*d.* for foreign.

ALOEs.—A few hundred gourds have arrived; also forty to fifty boxes of Curaçao.

ANTIMONY.—The price of *crocus* has been advanced to 63s., and powder to 66s. per cwt.; sulph. precip. is 1s., and antim. tart. 11½*d.* to 1s. per lb. Regulus antimony is now scarce at from 88*l.* to 90*l.* per ton for English, and for Japanese crude near at hand 56*l.* is quoted, September-December having sold at 47*l.*, c.i.f.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. St. Vincent was bought in at 2¼*d.* per lb. for good manufacturing, and Natal at from 4*d.* to 4½*d.* for good.

BAYBERRY-BARK is lower, being quoted at 5½*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for forward shipment.

BENZON.—The arrivals amount to about 200 packages of Sumatra and Palembang; also a few cases of Siam. The demand this week has been principally for Sumatra gum at between 8*l.* and 8*l.* 10s. per cwt., and for Palembang there is a fair inquiry at from 45s. to 50s.

BROMIDES are firmer, the American makers having now practically withdrawn from the market or only offer for distant shipment, having "oversold." Business has therefore been from second-hands at 10¼*d.* to 10½*d.*, spot, but to-day 11½*d.* is quoted. English is 1s. nominally, but the scarcity of raw material still precludes makers selling in quantity.

BROMOFORM.—The price has been reduced by 9*d.* per lb., a leading make being quoted at from 3s. 4*d.* to 3s. 7*d.* net.

CAMPHOR.—The English refiners are firm at last week's advance to 4s. 2*d.* for bells and 4s. 1*d.* for flowers, in small quantities only, and for German bells from 4s. 1*d.* to 4s. 2*d.* is quoted for May delivery. At the close of last week sales of Japanese tablets were made at 3s. 11*d.* to 3s. 11½*d.* spot, but the quotation for all sizes is now 4s., with sellers of July-September at 3s. 9½*d.*, c.i.f. A small business has been done in Chinese crude at 365s., c.i.f., for March-April.

CANARY-SEED is quiet at late rates. Turkish on the spot has been sold at 50s. to 51s. per qr., and Larache at 49s. to 50s. Cleaned River Plate is offering at 46s., c.i.f. terms. Spanish is worth 82s. 6*d.* to 90s. for ordinary to fine bold clean.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 27s. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES.—With a steady demand the supplies on the spot are becoming extremely scarce, and a fresh advance has again to be noted. Old brown flowers have been sold sparingly at 90s. on the spot, and there is now nothing of any description to be had below 95s. to 97s. 6*d.*, there being only a few bales at these figures. Fine white are now held at 120s.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—The price of crystals and cake has been reduced by 6½*d.* per lb. to 3s. 9*d.* per lb., duty paid, in jars of 28 lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 80 tons of Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1s. 1½*d.* to 1s. 1¾*d.* per lb., being ¼*d.* lower; and at Amsterdam on April 3 70 tons Van Houten's was sold at 68½*c.* to 66½*c.* (the average price being 67.15*c.*), against 67.20*c.* for the March auction; 15 tons de Jong sold at 65*c.* to 65½*c.*, and of 5 tons Mignon offered 3,800 kilos. sold at 65½*c.* to 65¼*c.*

CORIANDER-SEED.—Madras sells steadily at 22s. 6*d.* to 23s. per cwt. on the spot, but there is more pressure to sell better descriptions. Spanish was offered at auction last Wednesday, but no bid was made, and the parcel was bought in at 24s. Morocco is easier at 25s. per cwt. At auction 123 bags Spanish were offered and bought in at 26s., gross for net.

CINCHONA.—The "N.V. Nederl. Veem" at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows:

March.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1906 ...	784,000	1899 ...	977,000
1905 ...	1,477,000	1898 ...	700,000
1904 ...	506,000	1897 ...	504,000
1903 ...	1,050,000	1896 ...	557,000
1902 ...	691,000	1895 ...	449,000
1901 ...	875,000	1894 ...	522,000
1900 ...	650,000	1893 ...	626,000

Total Shipments, January to March.

	Amst. lbs.		Amst. lbs.
1906 ...	2,125,000	1899 ...	2,025,800
1905 ...	2,984,000	1898 ...	2,356,000
1904 ...	2,423,000	1897 ...	1,350,000
1903 ...	2,304,000	1896 ...	2,073,000
1902 ...	2,155,000	1895 ...	1,862,000
1901 ...	2,623,000	1894 ...	1,873,000
1900 ...	1,906,000	1893 ...	1,881,000

COCA-LEAVES.—Fine green Ceylon are obtainable at 1s. 1*d.* per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet at 75s. per cwt. for 95 per cent., and 77s. 6*d.* for 98 per cent. powder.

CUMIN is easier, with small sales. Mogador is held for 27s. 6*d.* to 30s. per cwt., and Malta for 32s. to 34s.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Since the auction further small sales have been made at between 6*l.* 10s. and 7*l.* for ordinary lump. Two cases of bright fiery lump have arrived.

FENUGREEK is quiet and easier at 10s. to 10s. 6*d.* per cwt. for Motocco.

FERRI ET AMMON. CIT. has been advanced 1*d.* per lb., to 1s. 6½*d.*

GAMBIER.—Small spot sales have been made at 30s. per cwt.

GAMBAGE is steady, with sellers of good blocky pipe at from 22*l.* 10s. to 23*l.* per cwt.; two parcels amounting to thirteen cases are close at hand.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are much firmer on this side, and during the past fortnight a considerable business has been done, including spot at from 24s. to 25s. per cwt. for fair rather dusty half hard sorts, and good pale up to 35s. to 36s. East Indian gums have been quiet; Ghatti No. 1 is quoted 35s. and No. 2 24s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

INSECT-FLOWERS are dearer in Trieste, whence a good demand is reported. Nothing appears to be available under from 58s. to 62s. per cwt., c.i.f., and for half-closed flowers, which are comparatively cheap, from 60s. to 70s., c.i.f., is quoted, closed flowers offering at 85s. Foreign ground powder is quoted at from 40s. to 70s. per cwt., and English ground from half-closed flowers 10*d.* to 1s. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—Steady, with small sales of Minas and Johore at recent prices. Seven packages of Cartagena have arrived, part of which has been sold to arrive.

LINSEED is firm at 46s. to 48s. per qr. for good clean qualities.

MENTHOL is firmer. A fair spot business was done at the close of last week at 8s. 4½*d.* and since at 8s. 6*d.*, but holders now ask 8s. 7½*d.* For arrival April-May shipment has been sold at 8s. 6*d.*, c.i.f., for Kobayashi, and at 8s. for Suzuki.

MERCURIALS.—The slight reduction in the price of quicksilver has not affected mercurials, which are quoted as follows: Calomel 2s. 6*d.*, corrosive sublimate 2s. 2*d.*, red precipitate 2s. 9*d.*, white precipitate 2s. 11½*d.*, persulphate 2s. 2*d.*, sulph. nig. 2s. 2*d.* per lb. These are the makers' list-prices and for quantities below 2 cwt.

MUSK.—Small sales of old-fashioned Tonquin pod have been made at from 49s. to 50s. per oz., and of China Cabardine at 25s. Holders of Tonquin Pile I. blue skin continue to quote 68s. per oz.

MYRRH.—Fine picked gum is still held for 7*l.*, and good sorts at 95s.

OIL, CASTOR.—Steady. Hull make for prompt to December delivery is quoted 27*l.* 5s. per ton for first-pressing, and May to December 25*l.* 5s. for second-pressing, delivered free ex-wharf London.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is practically no business doing here at the moment, and agents' quotations remain un-

changed, although in one or two instances the lower quotations have been withdrawn on account of the slight advance in crude oil.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 2 that last week's fishing was also prosperous, the catch amounting to 5,800,000 cod, with about 4,250 barrels of cod-liver oil. The fish is still in proportionally good condition, with fair livers, from 520 to 620 being required to fill one hectolitre. In our last advices we expressed the hope that fishing like the last two years would extend during the month of April, but the latest news from Lofoten is now to the effect that the cod after spawning seem to leave at once, and during the last few days fishing has been much poorer. No doubt all fishing at Lofoten will be finished before the Easter holidays. The total catch for the whole country up to date is 32,200,000 cod, with a yield of 26,197 barrels of cod-liver oil and 6,647 barrels of liver set aside for other kinds of oil, as against 24,200,000 cod, with 17,500 barrels of oil, at the same time of 1905, and 19,200,000 cod, with a yield of 6,647 barrels, in 1904. Fishing at Finnmarken is still without significance. The market here is rather firm, as producers of raw oil are holding back their goods, saying they will not sell at present low prices. Oil for prompt shipment is therefore held at higher prices here than the parcels offered for delivery. Finest non-freezing quality is quoted at 58s. per barrel, f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,569 barrels, against 1,621 barrels at same date last year.

The following figures give further particulars of the catch:

		<i>Lofoten.</i>		
		Cod.	Steam oil.	Liver for other fish oil.
April 2, 1906	...	17,600,000	16,189 hectol.	2,810 hectol.
April 4, 1905	...	10,500,000	8,658 "	1,559 "
April 4, 1904	...	4,400,000	1,336 "	496 "
April 4, 1903	...	8,750,000	362 "	956 "
April 4, 1902	...	12,200,000	8,473 "	2,255 "
<i>The Whole of Norway.</i>				
1906	...	32,200,000	30,390 hectol.	7,711 hectol.
1905	...	24,100,000	20,235 "	5,120 "
1904	...	19,200,000	7,574 "	4,351 "
1903	...	19,000,000	1,787 "	3,795 "
1902	...	27,900,000	17,152 "	11,716 "

OIL, TURPENTINE, closes easier at 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. for American on the spot.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Several changes which have recently occurred among essential oils include a reduction of 3d. per lb. in oil of *Caraway*, which is now quoted 6s. 3d. *Cubeb* oil has also been reduced by 6d., makers quoting 4s. per lb.; and for English *Clove* oil the makers quote "opt." at 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., being somewhat lower. English *Lavender* is quoted 22s. net, and *Peppermint* oil at 32s. net. *Sandalwood* oil is firm at 12s. per lb. for genuine English-drawn. *Star-aniseed* oil is easier, business having been done at 5s. 2d. spot, and for "Redship" 5s. 4d. has been paid; for arrival 5s. 2½d., c.i.f., is quoted. *Cassia* oil is steady, with small sales at 3s. 7d. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a.s., 3s. 4d. for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., and 3s. 2d. for 70 to 75 per cent. on the spot. *Lemongrass* oil is quiet at from 7½d. to 8½d. per oz., and Ceylon *Citronella* oil is quoted 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. spot. American *Peppermint* oil is rather firmer again, pure Wayne County offering at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. on the spot, and for HGH sellers still ask 15s. London terms. In Japanese dementholised oil a good business has been done at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. spot for Kobayashi. For arrival this brand has been sold at 4s. 4½d. for near at hand, and 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d. for April-May and May-June.

OLIBANUM.—Quiet. A few sales of common drop have been made at 27s. 6d. and middling siftings at 16s. 6d.; for arrival siftings have been sold at 12s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

ORIUM.—The market is now much quieter, only retail sales having been made, chiefly in manufacturing Tokats at previous rates.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Finest English is quoted 2s. 6d. per lb. to buy, and No. 2, 1s. 10d. to 2s.

PILOCARPINE has been in improved demand, the hydrochloride or nitrate salt being quoted at 29s. to 30s. per oz.

POTASH CITRATE.—The makers have advanced their price 1d., to 1s. 6½d. per lb., and quantity ½d. less.

QUICKSILVER is steady at last week's 2s. 6d. reduction to 7l. 5s. per bottle, and in second-hands this price can be shaded 6d. to 1s.

QUININE.—A somewhat steadier feeling has prevailed in consequence of the bark shipments from Java for the quarter (January-March) being 859,000 lbs. less than the correspond-

ing period of 1905. There are now buyers of B. and S. and/or Brunswick on the spot at 8½d. per oz., and business has been done to-day at this price, closing buyers, with 8½d. sellers, and for August 9½d. has been paid.

The landings during March amounted to 80,496 oz., and the deliveries to 3,488 oz., making the stock on March 31, 2,842,912 oz., against 3,239,952 oz. in 1905.

RHUBARB remains firm, the sales including flat High-dried at 1s. 2d. per lb. for ordinary quality, and rough round High-dried at 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

SAFFRON.—The demand, which has been poor for some time past, has improved somewhat. Good Valencia B.P. is quoted 31s. up to 33s. 6d. net for finest.

SARSAPARILLA.—The price of grey Jamaica is now 2s. 6d., and for Lima-Jamaica 1s. 9d. would be readily paid, but practically nothing is obtainable; and for native, of which a fair quantity has been sold, 1s. 1d. is now the lowest. The arrivals this week are 21 bales red Native Jamaica and 3 bales grey Jamaica, but no Lima.

SENEGA.—The spot scarcity has been somewhat relieved by the arrival of 11 bales, for which the holder asks 2s. 6d. net.

SODA NITRATE is dearer, refined having advanced to 11s. 6d. per cwt., and agricultural quality to 11s.

A telegram from Santiago de Chile states that the combination has been renewed for twelve months.

SOY.—Easier. Good thick is obtainable at 1s. 3d. per gal., duty paid, at which sales have been made.

SPICES.—At auction *Pepper* was quiet, Singapore being bought in at 5½d. to 5½d.; Ceylon partly sold at 5½d. to 5½d. for good. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 5½d., and for arrival the business includes fifty tons March-May at 5½d., usual landed terms. Fine bold Singapore in cases was bought in at 10½d., fair to good at 7½d. to 7½d., and small washed Java at 8½d.; 38 bags Ceylon offered and sold at 7½d. to 7½d. for good, and 6½d. for mixed. Fair Singapore is quoted privately at 7½d., which price has been paid, and fair Penang at 6½d., while for arrival April-June has been sold at 7½d., c.i.f. Jamaica *Ginger* at auction was quiet but firm, some 200 packages old crop being bought in at 67s. to 68s. for good common and 70s. to 80s. for dull to good washed. A few cases unsorted Native-cut Cochin sold at 45s., and for ordinary wormy Calicut without reserve 29s. 6d. was paid, washed rough slightly wormy being bought in at 33s. to 34s. Lined Japan was bought in at 27s. The market privately is steady, the sales including washed Cochin at 32s. to 33s. 6d., rough Calicut 34s. to 35s., and Jamaica 60s. to 65s. for common. *Nutmegs* were quiet, and *Mace* firm. Broken *Cassia Lignea* was lower, 150 bales selling without reserve at 34s. 6d. to 35s. Good picked Penang *Cloves* were bought in at 1s. 1d., good Amboyna at 10d., and of 155 bales Zanzibar fifty sold at 5½d. to 5½d. for ordinary dark; fair to good fair were bought in at 6½d. to 6½d. Privately the sales include 500 bales mixed Zanzibar at 5½d., and for delivery the market has been quiet, with small sales of March-May and June-August at 6½d.

SUGAR OF MILK is cheaper. American powdered offering at 60s. per cwt. net for contract quantities.

TAMARINDS.—New crop Barbados at auction were bought in at 20s. We understand the limit for small lots is 16s. 6d. to 17s. in bond.

TRAGACANTH.—There is still a fair demand for the recent arrivals, the chief run being on the medium qualities at between 90s. and 5l. 10s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is steady, with small sales of good at 24s. 6d., and for Cochin split bulbs from 7s. 6d. to 8s. has been paid for ordinary to fair; while Bengal has changed hands at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction practically 500 tins were offered, of which 420 consisted of Seychelles. The demand being good, practically all sold at higher prices, fine realising an advance of 2s., fair to good 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., and common split and foxy 1s. to 2s. per lb. The following rates were paid:

Seychelles firsts 8 to 9 in. 10s. 6d. to 12s., 6 to 8 in. 6s. to 10s. 6d., 3½ to 6 in. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; seconds 3½ to 7 in. 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d., 7 to 8 in. 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d.; common foxy and split 2s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.; mouldy 6d. to 2s. 3d. Mauritius firsts 7 to 8 in. 8s. 9d., 5 to 7 in. 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; split 3s. 6d. Bourbon firsts 7 to 7½ in. 10s. 6d., 4½ to 7 in. 5s. to 9s.; seconds 3½ to 8 in. 4s. 3d. to 6s. 3d.; split 2s. 3d. to 5s.; mouldy 1s. Madagascar firsts 7½ in. 8s., 5 to 6½ in. 4s. 6d. to 5s.; seconds 3 to 5 in. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. Ceylon foxy 5½ to 7 in. 3s. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March, 1906, and to the stocks on March 31:

	March		Stocks		1906	
	Landed	Delivd.	1906	1905	Imptrtd.	Delivd
Aloes..... cs, etc.	120	79	403	582	341	318
"..... gourds	453	306	147	—	453	356
Aniseed, star..... cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot..... pkgs	1,227	1,408	9,391	9,818	6,009	3,505
Balsams ... cs, etc.	189	71	492	589	337	207
Calumba bgs	59	157	102	165	342	410
Camphor..... pkgs	405	462	271	1,193	1,960	1,732
Cardamoms..... "	686	444	1,750	2,252	1,239	1,195
Cinchona..... "	531	1,354	6,618	6,180	3,055	3,255
Cocculus indicus ..	—	—	—	77	—	—
Cochineal..... "	60	105	529	156	290	252
Cubets..... "	—	—	471	683	40	7
Dragon's blood..... "	14	22	85	32	27	40
Galls..... "	337	72	454	535	401	163
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	1	—	4	5	1	—
Anini..... "	90	138	260	302	275	248
Arabic..... "	966	1,355	5,834	6,567	3,115	3,707
Asafetida..... "	312	288	995	453	981	1,105
Benzoin..... "	343	355	569	1,142	659	831
Copal..... "	5,074	5,347	18,263	20,941	17,721	15,551
Damar..... "	540	761	1,950	1,870	1,903	1,647
Galbanum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge..... "	20	14	11	26	25	19
Guaiacum ..	6	1	59	61	6	2
Kauri ... tons net	£6	25½	1,213	795	561	528
Kino..... pkgs	—	1	67	82	—	5
Mastic..... "	—	—	20	7	12	3
Myrrh, E.I..... "	70	39	234	63	208	49
Olibanum ..	489	122	1,791	2,466	634	326
Sandarac..... "	244	95	619	444	660	476
Tragacanth..... "	2,784	1,705	6,274	4,753	4,879	4,847
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso ..	16	15	114	288	70	54
Minas..... "	—	3	31	62	—	10
Cartagena ..	48	12	60	15	74	31
E. I..... "	2	11	16	21	2	14
Jalap..... bls	—	—	70	188	—	68
Nux vomica..... pkgs	28	2	150	1,633	81	235
Oils—						
*Aniseed, star... cs	—	20	93	270	10	36
*Cassia..... "	—	11	57	119	—	30
Caster..... pkgs	126	119	221	203	329	468
Coco-nut ... tons	83	117	196	287	248	288
Olive..... cs, etc.	502	189	799	735	782	432
Palm..... tons	—	—	—	6	—	3
†Quinine..... lb	5,031	218	177,682	202,497	5,706	3,453
Rhubarb..... chts	43	52	110	156	65	187
Sarsaparilla..... bls	51	60	79	163	145	177
Senna..... pkgs	167	515	2,621	3,052	328	1,076
Shellac..... cs	2,905	3,533	18,139	34,237	9,048	11,850
Sticklac..... "	391	442	306	534	821	521
Turneric..... tons	33	189	317	453	6	118
Wax, bees..... pkgs	351	767	1,315	1,190	1,318	1,530
"..... Japan..... "	—	35	134	279	145	122

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red Lion, and Bull Wharf, and Brewer's Quay are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

Arrivals.

Among the arrivals of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 22 to 27 inclusive are the following: Aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 4 cs.; amylocetate, 3; antimony ore (@ Singapore), 441; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 909; arsenic, (@ Melbourne) 125, (@ Oporto) 39; bleaching-powder (@ Rotterdam), 229; camphor, (@ Bombay) 50 cs., (@ Havre) 145 cs.; cantharides (@ Havre), 10 cs.; carbolic acid (@ Rotterdam), 50; cardamoms, (@ Colombo) 22, (@ Bombay) 10; calumba (@ Hamburg), 16; castor oil (@ Treport), 25 cs.; chillies (@ Hamburg), 452; cinchona (@ Tuticorin), 25; cloves (@ Hamburg), 2005; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 3 cs.; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 38; essential oils, (@ Colon) 66 cs., (@ Havre) 190 cs., (@ Reggio) 65 cs.; fennel-seed, (@ Salonica) 360 galls., (@ Busreh) 133; ginger (@ Jamaica), 30; gum, unenumerated, (@ Bunder Abbas), 238 pkgs.; honey (@ Jamaica), 30; ipecac. (@ Hamburg), 3; lactic acid (@ Rotterdam), 41; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 13 hds. 16 pkgs., (@ Jamaica) 16 pns.; lime oil (@ Dominica), 8; menthol, (@ Kobe) 35 in tr., (@ Havre) 10 cs.; opium, (@ Persia) 26, (@ Smyrna) 5; peppermint oil, (@ Kobe) 40 cs.; in tr., (@ Havre) 20 cs.; pot. chlor, (@ Treport), 93; quillaia (@ Talcahuano), 350 bls.; saccharin (@ Boulogne), 20 cs.;

sandalwood, (@ Tellicherry) 163, (@ Mangalore) 436; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 3; senna (@ Tuticorin), 73; sugar of milk (@ Rotterdam), 30 cs.; tamarinds (@ Barbados), 150 bds.; tartaric acid (@ Bari), 10; tonka beans (@ Havre), 8 cs.; tragacanth (@ Persia), 431; wax, bees, (@ Hamburg) 52 pkgs., (@ Bombay) 19.

Among the arrivals of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 29 to April 4 inclusive are the following: Acetic acid, (@ Rotterdam) 21, (@ Fredrikstad) 96; albumen (@ Treport), 9; annatto seed (@ Madras), 17; arsenic, (@ Melbourne) 100, (@ Oporto) 65; benzoin, (@ Havre) 15, (@ Singapore) 110; bismuth (@ Sydney), 8 cs.; boric acid (@ Rouen), 120; buchu (@ Cape Town), 44; camphor, (@ Bombay) 100 cs., (@ Hong Kong) 65 cs. in tr., (@ Havre) 150 cs.; cardamoms, 172; castor oil, (@ Aden) 41, (@ Calcutta) 450; cinchona, (@ Cochín) 144, (@ Valparaiso) 183; citric acid (@ Bordeaux), 38; cinnamon oil (@ Colombo), 5 cs.; citric acid, (@ Marseilles) 26, (@ Bordeaux) 66; cloves (@ Penang), 8 cs.; cochineal (@ Pisco), 46; coca leaves (@ Colombo), 21; cod-liver oil, (@ Aalesund) 228, (@ Bergen) 168, (@ Drontheim) 10; cuttlebone (@ Bombay), 14; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 119; cumiseed (@ Saffi), 120; drugs (@ Hamburg), 12 bls.; ergot (@ Riga), 15; essential oils, (@ New York) 55 cs., (@ Ostend) 16; eucalyptus oil (@ Australia), 232 cs.; galls (@ Bombay), 103; gamboge (@ Singapore), 7; gentian, (@ Rotterdam) 85, (@ Marseilles) 11; ginger, (@ W. C. Africa) 152, (@ Bombay) 388, (@ New York) 31, (@ Jamaica) 43; gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay), 479; honey, (@ Auckland) 28 cs., (@ Philadelphia) 10; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 77 kgs.; lemon-juice (@ Messina), 13 pps.; menthol, (@ Marseilles) 50 cs. and 10 cs. in tr., (@ Havre) 15 cs.; olibanum (@ Bombay), 125; opium, (@ Marseilles) 15, (@ Constantinople) 7; orange peel, (@ Antwerp) 15, (@ Malaga) 10; peppermint oil (@ Havre), 24; phosphorus (@ St. John, N.B.) 290 cs.; quicksilver (@ Seville), 5,000; roots, barks, etc. (@ New York), 22; salicylic acid (@ Hamburg), 12; sandarac (@ Mogador), 151; sarsaparilla, (@ New York) 50, (@ Havre) 15; senega (@ St. John, N.B.), 11; sticklac (@ Havre), 50; sugar of milk (@ Amsterdam), 10 cs.; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 9; tartar, (@ Marseilles) 144, (@ Messina) 45; tartaric acid (@ Valencia), 20; thorium nitrate (@ Bremen), 16 cs.; wax, bees, (@ Bombay) 14, (@ Calcutta) 35 cs.; wax, carnauba, (@ Maranhão) 40, (@ Parnahyba) 855, (@ Ceara) 121, (@ Pernambuco) 150; wax, vegetable, (@ Hamburg) 131, (@ Moji) 53 cs., (@ Havre) 200; wine lees (@ Messina), 388; wood-oil (@ Shanghai), 56.

Amsterdam Quinine-auction.

The 2,835 kilos. of quinine Ed. II. offered in auction on March 30 was sold at from fl. 12.30 to fl. 12.55, the average price being fl. 2.42½ per kilo. The next auction will be held at Amsterdam in the beginning of May, and will consist of about 60,000 oz. Ed. II.

"Pepperette."

The prosecutions which took place last year with regard to the sale of adulterated liquorice and gentian powders do not appear to have put a stop to the adulteration of these articles, although the evil is not so flagrant as formerly. It has been said that buyers in this country have practically forced Continental shippers to make up "mixtures," owing to the fact that they will not pay the price for a pure article. There is, however, a market for ground olive-stones commonly known as "pepperette," and our attention has been called to a letter from a Leghorn firm offering this adulterant in any quantity for mixing with the pure drugs here.

Kamala.

A recent issue of the "Agricultural Ledger" is devoted to a report on the collection and composition of Kamala (*Mallotus philippinensis*). Its use in medicine is now almost obsolete, and the drug was omitted from the 1898 B.P., but there is still a favourable opinion among Indian dyers on its tinctorial properties. The gross adulteration to which kamala is often subjected is a strong reason for the lack of interest which it has received in the trade. Inquiries have been made from forest officers in all parts of India, and the present report summarises the results, and also gives the conclusions of the technical researches of Mr. A. G. Perkin, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. The tree is a small evergreen, found throughout Tropical India, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and the Andamans. In India there is evidence everywhere that the internal trade in kamala is declining. Annatto is cheaper and produces a brighter colour. Kamala produces a fast dye, but it is difficult to obtain it unadulterated. The wood is useful as fuel, and the bark has been reported to be used for tanning leather in the United Provinces. Some experiments in Rangoon showed that the bark of an undetermined species of *Mallotus* produces a most satisfactory tanning-extract. A concise record is given of the work undertaken at various times in connection with the detection of impurities in kamala, from which we gather that the dye is always sent into the market in an impure state.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

The Pharmaceutical Council's Bill and its Rival.

SIR,—I do not know that very much can be added to the practical letter of Mr. James Reid in your recent issue. It needs a level-headed enthusiast like Mr. Reid and a great deal of patience to cling to a subject many of us have almost abandoned in despair. Concerning the rival Bill. We all know the sort of influence accounting for the proposed modification in the Poison Act, and it should not be difficult to prove the utter absence of necessity for such a course. An alteration such as proposed would tend to destroy the principle of the Act just as effectively as the proposed registration of joint-stock companies, under certain conditions, would upset the principle under which any person seeking registration gains that position by personal distinction in the examination-room. It has yet to be proved that every small farmer is necessarily inconvenienced just because no "poison emporium" repeats itself at every turn (like the "publics" in Cambridge); and there is such a thing as the "village chemist," even in places where the butcher is "out of stock" except on Tuesdays. It has been suggested that as there are good points in the Bill, it may be as well to regard it, at present, as a means to an end. This theory, however, does not dispose of it. It should rather be looked upon as an added danger to the one of compromise now so pronounced a tendency with the promoters of the other Bill—a tendency so general that anyone holding the higher policy is chaffed and looked upon as a romantic individual "up in a balloon"—to quote the expression of one of the senior members of the Council. If not in a balloon, we are, or soon may be, "up a tree"; and a Bill the chief advantage of which would be a perfect harvest of registration-fees is, after all, a poor affair, if a forecast of what may happen as the net result of this tendency to compromise proves correct. Would it not be possible for members of the trade to make up their minds to insist upon an irreducible minimum, and if this cannot be gained at first, to hammer away until it is? Without such a resolution, there is no knowing where compromise will end. The irreducible minimum should include:

1. The protection of titles.
2. In the case of limited liability companies, the appointment of a qualified managing director (who should be also chairman of directors).
3. Qualified management of all shops.
4. The suppression, if possible, of any legislation tending to interfere with the present Poison Act as a step in the wrong direction, and, consequently, likely to lead to modifications still more undesirable.

Faithfully yours,

WALTER H. KEEN.

Penzance.
SIR,—I have read with much appreciation and interest the letter of Mr. D. T. Evans, Margate, in your issue of March 31. It seems to me that we should fight for the exclusive reservation of our titles more desperately than for anything else in the Bill now before Parliament. To allow companies (as the Government Bill suggests) to call themselves "chemists," even though they keep a qualified person on the premises, is utterly absurd, grossly unjust to the legal holders of the title, and should never be tolerated.

It therefore behoves us, as chemists, to bestir ourselves ere it be too late, and see that no one—companies or otherwise—who has not fulfilled the legal requirements uses our titles under any consideration whatever. Let these so-called "chemists" use titles which fitly describe them as they are, and not usurp other people's.

Yours truly,

Eastbourne.

A. JONES.

SIR,—Now that the Pharmacy Bills are before Parliament, it is very urgent that every chemist should bring his influence to bear upon the Pharmaceutical Society to enable it to get more favourable terms in the Government Bill. I think the Licence clause of the latter could be met by a division of the Minor examination, and the addition of a third part to the Poison Schedule drawn up by the joint action of the Board of Agriculture and the Pharmaceutical Society. This should embrace poisons used for agricultural, horticultural, and manufacturing purposes only. The Minor examination might be divided in such a way that candidates passing the first portion shall be licensed, not registered as chemists and druggists, to sell poisons in this third part only, on condition that an annual return of sales be produced. This will show if any necessity exists for a licence in the districts involved. It should be requisite that candidates shall pass the second portion of the examination before being fully qualified, and permitted to deal with poisons in Parts 1 and 2 of the Schedule; this they should be recommended to do within three years, as it is essential that chemists should control the sale of poisons. The second portion of the examination should include the following subjects: Botany, materia medica, oral chemistry, oral pharmacy, and physics. The standard of examination could be extended, and better results obtained. But also let us have a better system of examination and let the Pharmaceutical Society recognise all well-fitted schools of pharmacy which have been in existence more than five years. Further, I should drop the company clause as regards registration in our own Bill. The opinions of others on this matter would be of service at this juncture.

Yours faithfully,

JUSTICE. (5/64.)

The P.A.T.A. and Co-ops.

SIR,—As some of our chemist customers appear to be under the misapprehension that we have withdrawn from the P.A.T.A. and ceased to protect our own specialities, we think it may be advisable to explain our position. From the commencement we have always endeavoured to protect the chemist's profit: (1) by putting up goods with chemist's name on soap, wrappers, boxes, etc.; (2) by placing all our own specialities on the P.A.T.A. at good profits, and this policy we have strictly enforced on all occasions. So completely have we done this that some months ago the P.A.T.A. wrote us complaining that we were putting too much on our list, and that they could not print so many items. They have now endeavoured to put us off their list because we declined to accede to their request to refuse to supply co-operative societies. Our trade with the co-operative societies is almost entirely household yellow, mottled, and other soaps which chemists do not or would not stock. It is a completely different kind of trade from the chemist's, and to refuse to serve the co-operative societies would in no way profit or help chemists. It is no question in our case (although it may be in others) of choosing between the co-operative stores and the chemists, and it would simply mean giving up a considerable trade with no prospect of return to us or of any benefit to the chemist. We will in the future, as in the past, strictly protect the retail prices of our specialities, and we will enforce this at any cost, and will close any account where cutting is attempted. The present somewhat embarrassing crisis has been brought about by circumstances quite outside our control, but we have before us a letter from Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the Secretary of the P.A.T.A., saying, "Of course you are still members until the expiry of your subscription"—and our subscription has some months yet to run.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

Bow, E., April 2.

EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD.

Another firm (258/24) who are members of the P.A.T.A., and whose name has been removed from the list, send us a lengthy communication, in which they point out that supplying or not supplying co-operative societies was

not a condition of their joining the P.A.T.A. They consider that the movement against the co-ops. is advocated and supported by firms having little or no interest in co-operative trade, and consequently nothing to lose. They feel that such a sacrifice as giving up trade with co-ops. should not be asked without some undertaking from the Retailers' Section of the Association which would at least ensure making good the extent of the loss. Without this undertaking they have no alternative but to continue to supply all who buy on the terms which the recent meeting of the P.A.T.A. interfered with. They further point out that they are members of the P.A.T.A. until their year's subscription expires, and challenge the right of the Council of the Association to remove their articles from the list until then.

Companies v. Individuals.

SIR,—Before the correspondence closes upon this subject let me endorse the remarks of "Fair Play" and "A. E. J." Being also one who has sold his services to the stores, I cannot say that I regret the transaction, having had some of the private chemist. Pharmacy is in no worse condition now than before the advent of the stores; it has assumed a different aspect—what trade or calling has not during the last thirty years? At any rate, the public have expressed their unqualified approval of store trading by giving it their staunch support; and why? Because their pockets and requirements have been considered in a manner hitherto disregarded by the old-fashioned chemist. Company pharmacy, like the oak, has firmly taken root, and offers resistance to the wildest storm that threatens to uproot it. All attempts at legislation for so-called improvements make little difference. There are many chemists in business for themselves at the present time who would be glad to exchange their lot for that of the manager of a company branch in spite of sinking their individuality; and as long as Boots, Ltd., continue to treat their staff with the same business-like courtesy and consideration that has characterised them, so long will they be able to purchase the services of qualified men.

Yours faithfully,

QUALIFIED SERVANT. (2/74.)

SIR,—Is it not farcical for Mr. Mavor, or any other manager under Boots, Ltd., to tender advice to the Pharmaceutical Society, or even to a member of that Society? What is the position of a qualified man employed under the Boots régime? According to Mr. Mavor, at first he is sent out under the ægis of an "unqualified but highly expert" stock-taker. What is there "highly expert" about weighing a 40-oz. bottle of tr. opii upon specially constructed scales, deducting the tare, then shouting out the result to the qualified man, who sits with a leaflet adjusted on his knees, and duly records the amount in the column under "Drugs"? Or the highly expert one may murmur, "Six Boots blood-purifier, at 1s.; three of the same at 1s. 9d. 'Ave yer got that last down?" Behold "the qualified one," after going through this highly entertaining probation, merging into the relief manager who takes charge at shops whose managers are indisposed or holiday-taking; and then—last scene of all—we find our qualified one become a fully fledged manager (as Mr. Mavor doubtless is), and, "living in a manner befitting his position as a qualified chemist and an educated individual" (see "Fair Play"), he orders weekly from the nearest Boots wholesale emporium in this wise and to this effect:

1 lb. tr. camph. co. ...	10 × $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ ac nit. mur. dil. ...	3 × $\frac{1}{2}$
1 lb. spt. camph. co. ...	10 × $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mist astring. ...	5 × $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. acid. nitric. dil. ...	3 × $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ mel. boracis ...	6 × $\frac{1}{2}$

Truly an edifying culmination to an important career. Now the paternal Boot enjoins upon even his No. 1 quality managers the necessity of obtaining everything from headquarters, so that to my mind the whole system is grossly unfair to the porters and errand boys, who should, under such conditions, be enabled to take charge after a few months' experience. Some of the porters even now have climbed to the giddy pinnacle of serving behind the counter, so I will end as I began by repeating

IS IT NOT FARICAL? (2/51.)

What is Vasogene?

SIR,—The question of what is vasogene troubled me a little time ago as it seems to do your correspondent "B.P. Dispenser." I found that there is such a substance by referring to a patent-specification taken out by F. W. Klever,

of Cologne, in 1893, which patent, I also found, is still in force. In the specification referred to mineral oils are treated with oxygen under pressure, alkalies added, and, when necessary, oleic acid. The following is an interesting paragraph from the patent:

Mineral oils of 0.900 sp. gr. should be used for the purpose of this invention in preference. . . . When vaseline oils are used, I call the products vaselina oxygenata—vasogene.

The inventor then refers to the valuable property which vasogene has of dissolving certain drugs otherwise not easily miscible with water, mention being made of creosote-vasogene, iodoform-vasogene, chloroform-camphor-vasogene, eucalyptol-vasogene, menthol-vasogene, turpentine-vasogene, salicylic-vasogene, guaiacol-vasogene, and creoline-vasogene. Then follows a sentence that bears on the physical condition of vasogene:

All these solutions may be used, not only for medicinal and disinfecting, but also for other purposes, such as the manufacture of cosmetics, perfumery, and the like; or they can be made thick or semi-solid to be used as ointments and the like. For these latter purposes ceresin, paraffin, fat, wax, or similar substances may be added.

This seems to answer most of the numerous questions of your correspondent except "Is there such a thing on the market?" Presumably "B.P. Dispenser" has not been able to obtain vasogene in Great Britain, and apparently a similar difficulty exists in Germany. In Hager's "Pharmaceutischen Praxis," after referring to the preparation and solvent-powers of vasogene, there is a paragraph which reads:

How far these statements refer to the preparation and composition of the preparations the manufacturers have so far not given proof; they have even made the subsequent analytical examination difficult in that unmixed vasogenes are not sold but only compounded with medicaments.

If vasogene is not obtainable (perhaps "B.P. Dispenser" will tell us whether he has tried), pharmacists will need to wait for a year till the patent expires, as the process of compounding an inventor to supply a patented article is far too costly, and takes too much time, to be considered in this case. I should like to add that Mr. Klever has taken out a subsequent patent for a process of dissolving iodine in mineral oils, that substance not being mentioned in the first patent-specification. The last question of "B.P. Dispenser," as to whether there is "any medical or pharmaceutical book in which the substance vasogene is referred to or described," seems to imply that the B.P. is the only work of reference in use in his dispensary. Vasogene is referred to in Squire's "Pocket Companion," Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," "Art of Dispensing," "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Crinon's "Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux," Hager's "Pharmaceutischen Praxis," "United States Dispensary," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (1897), etc.

Yours faithfully,

LANATUS. (91/19.)

Messrs. E. J. Reid & Co., the agents for the Vasogen-fabrik, substantially repeat what we said last week. They add:

Vasogen is mentioned in Martindale. When Vasogen is ordered as Vasogen the ointment-base is intended; when Vasogen in combination with any drug is ordered the drug is mentioned with the word Vasogen—thus: Vasogen-Iodine. In combination with a drug Vasogen is always in a fluid form, such fluidity being secured in the course of a secret process by the manufacturers, but Vasogen ointment-base can, of course, be mixed with any drug by the dispenser. It will not give the same fluid preparation as Pearson's.

Lac Ammon.

SIR,—"Pharmacopœia Reformata"—a work published by a committee of the College of Physicians, 1744—gives the following from Bates' "Dispensary":

Lac Ammoniaci.

Gummi Ammoniaci (p) ...	drachmas duas
Aquæ Pulegii (m) ...	libram dimidiam

Tere Gummi in mortaris cum aqua, donec folvatur.

Liverpool, March 30.

R. C. COWLEY.

The Dental Animus.

SIR,—As a supplement to my letter in your issue for March 31 to strengthen my statement anent the animus and the evident aims of the Licentiates in dental surgery towards their registered brethren, and also to demonstrate the biased

opinion of dental journalists, I quote the following from the "Dental Surgeon" for March 31, which is part of the editor's reply to some strictures passed upon his report of the case *Gibson v. Waterhouse*, recently tried in Glasgow, in which Dr. Waterhouse was defendant:

We find it difficult, however, to understand how the defendant comes to be described "Dr.," seeing that his name does not appear in the Medical Directory for 1905. He is likewise unqualified in dentistry, and not a member of the B.D.A. or Odontological Society.

Now, Sir, to my knowledge the defendant herein named is a registered dentist and recognised as being legally qualified; he has no need to be a member of the B.D.A. or any other Association. The B.D.A. has no more any position of authority than any other limited-liability company or incorporated association. The Dentists Act, 1878, states: (1) That by virtue of their holding the title of licentiates in dental surgery, they are entitled to registration; (2) that by virtue of being in practice at the time of the passing of the Act, those fulfilling this condition are entitled to registration. Thus it will be seen that both parties are entitled to registration upon certain conditions, and that the title "L.D.S." confers nothing more than registration, let their educational qualifications be what they may. They occupy neither a higher nor a lower position on the dental scale under the Dentists Act, 1878.

Yours truly,

ALERT. (7/31.)

Dispensing Notes.

Apiol Excipient Wanted.

SIR,—The following is what I had to dispense a short time ago:

Pil. aloes et ferri gr. iv.
Apiol gr. j.

M. Ft. pil. Mitte 288.

Can you give me any excipient for the same, as I could not manage it? The pills began to ferment.

Yours truly,

W. R. B. (245/40.)

[Our correspondent writes from India.]

Lanolin and Lard in Liquids.

Asparagin (5/23).—You will find a useful chapter on such preparations as these in "The Art of Dispensing," beginning on p. 354. This gives special information, but as a junior you should study Ince's "Elementary Dispensing Practice."

Silvering Phosphorus Pills.

Pill (India) (5/18).—These pills must be varnished at least twice with sandarac varnish and dried before the silver-leaf is applied. For particulars as to the method see "The Art of Dispensing." The high polish to which you refer is given by burnishing in a rapidly revolving pan.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

C. S. (6/36).—The law in respect to licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries undoubtedly is that the persons they engage as assistants to dispense medicines must be certificated assistants of the Society. A Minor or Major man of the Pharmaceutical Society will not do. One point should, however, be kept in mind: all licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries registered under the Medical Act, 1886, are fully qualified medical practitioners, and as such have rights apart from the Society of Apothecaries. It is probable that the Apothecaries Act requirement could only be enforced in respect to those who are members of the Society. But all this has nothing to do with the hospital case; there the employers are the hospital, and not the L.S.A., who is the medical officer. Hospital dispensaries, where medicines are given away without payment, are not open shops within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the provision of a qualified chemist as a dispenser is a precaution, and not a legal obligation.

F. H. R. (6/10).—You may enclose antipyrin in cachets, expose them for sale, and describe them as "Headache-buttons" without incurring medicine-stamp duty. It is an entire drug, and, as such, exempt. The name of the drug need not be put on the label or any other printed or written matter relating to the headache-buttons.

H. J. S. (7/37).—A registered dentist is not exempt from any of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and cannot sell poisons, describe himself as a chemist, or keep open shop as such.

Contractor (8/24).—You may not sell more than a gallon of methylated spirit in one day to a Board of Guardians. Only methylators may supply more (5 gals. or more); but read paragraphs 13 to 16 on p. 281 of our *Diary*, 1906.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

E. W. R. (239/57).—**LEECH-KEEPING.**—The water in which the leeches are kept should not be changed too often—once in six weeks is sufficient unless the water is discoloured by blood. In changing the water avoid having the clean and old water at different temperatures and do not touch the leeches with the hands. A few iron nails in the water have been found advantageous, as well as a few plants of *valisneria*. The bottom of the leech-jar should be covered with a mixture of sand and small stones.

E. J. B. (New York) (244/11).—We do not know of any book giving the precise information you require.

J. L. G. (256/8).—**SCHULZE'S SOLUTION.**—The formula given in Squire's "Methods and Formulæ" starts from liq. *zinci chlor.*, B.P., whereas the recipe in "Pharmaceutical Formulæ" requires the zinc to be dissolved in hydrochloric acid first. The final result in both cases is the same.

C. T. A. (235/47).—(1) **AMERICAN DENTAL DEGREES.**—See Educational Number of the *C. & D.*, August 12, 1905, p. 308, for a list of the most important dental schools of the United States. (2) We have heard of dental diplomas being purchased, but the possession of such parchments is discreditable to a man of honour. (3) There are several dental mechanicians advertising in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*.

J. L. G. (241/57).—(1) **STERILISED WATER.**—Freshly sterilised water for use in hypodermic and saline solutions is prepared by boiling distilled water in a glass flask for half an hour, the neck of the flask having been stopped with a plug of cotton-wool. The cotton-wool is sterilised before being used as a plug by passing it lightly through a bunsen flame. (2) **NORMAL SALINE SOLUTION.**—The simplest form is made by dissolving 11 grains of sodium chloride in 4 oz. of sterilised water. We gave a table of twenty-two different formulæ for artificial serums in the *C. & D.*, January 30, 1904, p. 209.

W. R. B. (Quetta) (245/40).—**MILK OF MAGNESIA.**—The patents for this have long since expired. The following is an abstract of the method given in the specifications (72 and 1810 of 1874): To make 100 gals. of milk of magnesia, 125 lb. of magnesium sulphate is dissolved in 200 gals. of distilled water and filtered. To this is added 30 to 40 lb. of liquor ammoniac (containing 26.5 per cent. NH_3), the liquid allowed to settle for twenty-four hours, the clear liquid drawn off and replaced several times by warm water, and finally made up to the necessary bulk with distilled water.

J. H. L. (237/46) asks: "What is the strength and composition of LIQ. VOL. CORNU CERVI sent out by wholesale houses? I presume it is a factitious preparation." The destructive distillation of hartshorn was anciently the best-known method of preparing carbonate of ammonia, and the spirit was a solution in water of the impure carbonate thus obtained. The method of making carbonate of ammonia was afterwards simplified, and a purer product obtained by other well-known means, but the name, "liq. vol. e. c.," still clings to the solution of carbonate of ammonia. As long ago as 1721 the London Pharmacopœia used the name "Spiritus salis ammoniaci," and to the last retained a 1-in-5 solution of carbonate of ammonia under the title of "liquor ammoniac sesquicarbonatis." There is, however, warrant for the use of solution of ammonia under the title of "liq. vol. e. c.," as in some cases the carbonate-of-ammonia solution was distilled and the product would be chiefly a solution of ammonia gas in water. Bearing in mind that solution of carbonate of ammonia does not keep well, there is no reason, except sentiment, against the use of liquor ammoniac for liq. vol. e. c.

T. H. D. (244/10).—**CURB-LOTION.**—This is a cantharides preparation, the following being a good formula for making a similar liquid:

Powdered cantharides	...	...	1 oz.
Ether	...	...	1 oz.
Spirit	...	...	8 oz.
Oil of thyme	...	...	½ oz.

Pour the ether over the cantharides and let it stand for a day in a covered vessel. Then add the spirit and oil, macerate eight days, and filter.

W. T. (253/4).—HAIR-DYE, TWO-SOLUTION:

1.				
Pyrogallie acid	...	...	...	20 gr.
Dilute nitric acid	...	...	...	5 min.
Water to	...	...	...	2 oz.

2.				
Silver nitrate	...	...	...	10 gr.
Copper sulphate	...	...	...	1 gr.
Ammonia solution	...	...	...	a sufficiency
Water to	...	...	...	1 oz.

The ammonia is added in the second solution until the precipitate is just re-dissolved.

Specs (244/12).—HAIR-DYE, ONE-SOLUTION:

Pyrogallie acid	...	...	...	½ oz.
Ammonia solution	...	...	...	2 dr.
Rectified spirit	...	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	...	3 oz.

Mix. This quantity of pyrogallol is designed to give a brown hair-dye; for lighter results less pyrogallol is needed.

C. H. C. (258/4).—PRESERVING-LIQUID for natural-history specimens. There are various forms of the perchloride-of-mercury solution, but the one we have used is Montague Browne's, made as follows:

Mercury perchloride	...	...	...	4 grains
Potassium nitrate	...	...	...	2 oz.
Alum	...	...	...	1 oz.
Ammonium chloride	...	...	...	¼ oz.
Water	...	...	...	40 oz.

The above formula was devised with a view to preserving the colour and firmness of the fish or other specimens placed therein. It will not be necessary to interpose a salt-bath between the spirit-treatment, as the above liquid is saturated with sufficient saline ingredients.

Veritas (257/9).—You are overlooking the fact that infinitesimal quantities of poison such as are contained in a preparation made with chloroform-water are in law disregarded.

J. H. M. (258/59).—TOLU AND HEROIN SYRUP.—We have not a formula containing all the ingredients you name, but, taking the "Bournemouth Formulary" linefus heroin as a model, you should have no difficulty in modifying it to meet your requirements. You will find the Bournemouth formula in the *C. & D.*, February 25, 1905, p. 331.

J. W. W. (259/28).—SKIN-FOOD for developing the figure.—It is chiefly massage that is relied upon for developing the bust, the lubricant or skin-food being of secondary importance, but at the same time a necessary adjunct to the massage. The types of skin-food preparations are (1) agar-agar, stearin, and theobroma, for which a good formula was given in the *C. & D.*, March 25, 1905, p. 468; (2) the casein type (see *C. & D.*, December 17, 1904, p. 996); and (3) the tragacanth type (see *C. & D.*, October 28, 1905, p. 702). "Pharmaceutical Formulas" contains similar recipes to the above. In regard to internal medicaments, the free use of extract of malt, cod-liver oil, and chemical food is indicated or anything that improves the general health.

J. H. H. (258/15).—WORMS ON GOLF-GREENS.—Corrosive-sublimate solution is the most effectual agent for destroying worms on golf-greens (see *C. & D.*, June 10, 1905, p. 904), but as you ask for a non-poisonous preparation you should try the next best solutions, lime-water and strong salt solution.

P. I. (254/20).—WAX FOR SEALING MILK-CANS.—Ordinary bottle-wax is a mixture of shellac, resin, and Venice turpentine. It is made tougher by using Burgundy pitch and beeswax. The following proportions are those suitable for a cheap sealing-wax for milk-cans:

Resin	...	...	...	6 oz.
Beeswax	...	...	...	1 oz.
Burgundy pitch	...	...	...	1 oz.

P. J. (258/16).—"Suberit" the artificial cork referred to in the *C. & D.*, March 24, p. 465, would probably suit your purpose.

Zylo (1/12).—Thanks, but the interest has quite gone out of the original subject of the discussion, and your letter does not restore it.

Phosphorus (1/3).—Read our last Educational Number (August 12, 1906) in regard to the veterinary curriculum and examinations.

Midland (257/16).—DRYING INGREDIENTS FOR SALINE.—Large makers have drying-closets warmed by hot-water pipes, in which the tartaric acid is placed to dry. Any of the engineering firms who advertise in the *C. & D.* would fit up the proper arrangement, although you could get it done locally. Chemists in a small way of business dry the ingredients for seedlitz-powders and salines in front of the fire or in a warm oven.

Demerara Doings.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE business of Messrs. Johnson, Ltd., has been taken over by the manager, Mr. W. T. Johnson.

MR. J. C. CRAWSHAW, late of Messrs. Scott & Co., Ltd., was a passenger to England by the s.s. *Sylbia*.

MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., LTD., Georgetown, have just completed the alterations and enlargement of their premises.

MR. D. S. BOLLERS, for many years dispenser at the almshouse, has opened a business in Camp Street, Georgetown.

MR. T. R. A. THOMPSON, late of Messrs. Scott & Co., Ltd., has purchased the business of Mr. Fox, 9 High Street, Georgetown.

THE s.s. *Saran* brought out Mr. W. Ault from England to join the staff of Messrs. J. D. Alty & Co., drug-merchants, Georgetown.

SINCE the death of Mr. R. D. Earl, of Blankenburg, West Coast, the business has been carried on by his widow, with the assistance of her son.

MR. R. J. SOANES and Mr. J. S. D. Dalgleish, both of Messrs. Brodie & Rainor, have returned to the Colony after their holiday in the Old Country.

MR. W. H. WELCHMAN has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. G. H. van Nooten, who was manager at Messrs. Blank & Co.'s Camp Street shop in Georgetown.

THE engagement of Miss Marie Fonseca, second daughter of Mr. E. G. Fonseca, to Mr. G. Benson, of his Majesty's Customs, is announced. Mr. Benson's sister is the wife of Mr. Bamford, M.P.S.

IN THE MARKET two changes of proprietorship have recently taken place, Mr. Johnson and Messrs. Scott & Co., Ltd., having acquired the businesses of Mr. Gollenstede and Mr. J. A. Quail respectively.

MOST of the travellers who visit British Guiana represent American houses. Among those who have been here within the past few months from English firms are Mr. Irving, of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb; Mr. Christie, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; Mr. Perkins, of Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd.; and Mr. Harris, of Messrs. Durant & Co.

TWO DEMERARA DRUGGISTS have lately been prosecuted for selling "Rough on Rats" without having obtained the signature of the purchaser. This has been deemed necessary by the police on account of a recent poisoning-case. In consequence of the riots of last December, dealers in strong acids have been cautioned against the indiscriminate sale of these dangerous liquids.

ACTING under the advice of the Surgeon-General, a nurse-superintendent was brought out to the Colony last year from England for the purpose of teaching the local nurses how to nurse. The lady's salary is 250*l.* a year; and as this is only 50*l.* less than some of the medical officers receive, the appointment has caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction. Socially, too, there has been grumbling, because the nurse-superintendent is alleged to have been invited to certain official functions at which medical officers have been overlooked. The poor chemist's assistant has to be content to start on 100*l.* less than the nurse-superintendent receives.

THE HON. MR. C. P. GASKIN, proprietor of the business of Messrs. Isaacson & Co., New Amsterdam, is a member of the Combined Court of Policy which has recently been sitting in Georgetown. Mr. Gaskin has been championing the cause of the Government dispensers by telling the Court that the nature of the examinations which they have to pass is such that very few get through; also that their salary is not sufficient, because in some cases dispensers receive less pay than drivers (gangmen) on sugar-estates. His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. Hodgson, said he agreed with Mr. Gaskin, and also stated that he hoped the honourable members would pardon him if they saw a large sum on the estimate for next year. This is very satisfactory for the dispensers, and shows how important it is that the drug-trade should have such a representative as Mr. Gaskin to look after its interests in the Colonial "Parliament."

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

COMMITTEE STAGE REACHED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1906.

REPORT OF WHAT HAPPENED.

THE BILL.

In the following clauses of the Bill Lord Crewe's amendments of April 2 are incorporated in italics. Others were submitted on Thursday, for which see the debate. Clause 7 was deleted. For additions to and corrections in the Schedule see p. 539.

REGULATION OF SALE OF CERTAIN POISONOUS SUBSTANCES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Clause 2.—(1) So much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for *the sale of poisons*, unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and conforms to regulations made under section one of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, for use exclusively in connexion with agriculture or horticulture, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section, but nothing in this section shall exempt any person so licensed from the requirements of any other provision of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or of the Arsenic Act, 1851, relating to poisons:

Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council amend this provision by adding thereto or removing therefrom any poisonous substance, and upon any such Order being made this provision shall have effect as if the added poisonous substances were included therein and the removed poisonous substances were excluded therefrom.

(2) *Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on or intends to carry on business the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied.*

In Clause 3 "exhibited" is substituted for "posted," as in Clause 4.

APPLICATION OF PHARMACY ACTS TO COMPANIES.

Clause 4. No company registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, shall carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, unless the business is bona fide conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, nor unless *in every premises where the business is carried on* the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously *exhibited* in the shop or other place in which the business is carried on; subject as aforesaid anything which would be an offence under section fifteen or section seventeen of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence under those sections if committed by a company. *Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a company may continue to use any description which it was accustomed to use before the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and six.*

EXTENSION OF POWERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY TO MAKE BYELAWS.

Clause 5. The power of making byelaws conferred by section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be deemed to include the power of making byelaws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say):—

- (a) Requiring persons *desirous of* presenting themselves for examination by the council of the said society to produce evidence satisfactory to the council of the society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination.
- (b) Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists

and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered.

- (c) *Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connexion with the qualifying examination and dividing such examination into two parts.*

THE DEBATE IN BRIEF.

The Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill passed the Committee stage in the House of Lords on Thursday. There was not present quite such a large gathering of persons interested in the measure as was the case on the second reading of the Bill. Expectation that the proceedings would be very largely formal in character accounted for this in some measure. The Pharmaceutical Society, however, was represented in the Strangers' Gallery, and Mr. Jesse Boot also watched the proceedings from that quarter of the House. The consideration of the Bill in Committee was delayed for some time by Lord Davey, who had three legal Bills to explain to the House before Lord Crewe was free to rise and move the amendments of which he had given notice. Most of these had to do with points of detail, and did not touch large principles. The proceedings consequently were very formal. Some of the amendments, indeed, were moved by the Lord President of the Council without any comment whatever; in regard to others he vouchsafed brief explanatory statements. No one offered to discuss any amendments until Clause 4 was moved, when Lord St. Aldwyn caused some surprise by rising from the front Opposition Bench and challenging the amendment which Lord Crewe had moved, as a result of representations made to him since the second reading of the Bill. Lord St. Aldwyn, speaking with that clearness and lucidity which he always displayed when, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, he sat in the House of Commons, said he thought the Bill as it stood was fair to the companies. He thought it was somewhat unfair that they should be called upon after seven years to drop the title of chemists by which they had always been known. Lord Crewe, in reply, promised before the report-stage to give the matter careful consideration, but thought it was a reasonable claim on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society that the term "chemist" should only be used by those who had passed the examination. Lord St. Aldwyn not pressing his objection, Lord Crewe's amendment was then agreed. A little later the Lord President accepted the amendment excluding Ireland from the operation of the Bill. In the absence of Lord Donoughmore, the amendment was moved on his behalf by Lord Oranmore and Browne. In accepting it, Lord Crewe mentioned that it might be necessary for the Chief Secretary to re-insert the clause when the Bill reached the House of Commons, if on further inquiry this course was deemed desirable.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 of the Bill passed without amendment.

Clause 2.

On Clause 2, "permitting, under certain conditions and under licence from the local authority, the sale of poisons for use in agriculture or horticulture by persons other than registered chemists and druggists," the Lord President moved to insert as a new sub-section: "Before granting any licence under this section the local authority shall take into consideration whether in the neighbourhood where the applicant for the licence carries on, or intends to carry on, business, the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the purchase of such poisonous substances as aforesaid are satisfied."

He said: This clause deals with the extension of the powers to other than chemists to sell poisonous substances of an agricultural or horticultural character. It is felt that it would be well to give a guide to the local authorities in the exercise of their licensing power so that it should not be indiscriminately used. The claim has been put forward by the Pharmaceutical Society that in no place where a chemist has a shop should leave be granted at all, but we do not see our way to agree with that restriction; there might be one chemist who is in the habit of supplying only one kind of sheep-dip, or some such article, but might not be inclined to supply the purchaser with some other article of the kind. In our view that would make a case for asking the local authority to license someone else. We do not say that these dangerous articles should have an indiscriminate sale; but we consider the local authority should take into consideration the reasonable requirements of farmers and others.

The amendment was adopted without discussion, and Clause 2, as amended, added to the Bill.

Clause 3.

On Clause 3 the Lord President moved a drafting amendment requiring that the name of the person by whom a business is conducted should be conspicuously "exhibited," the latter word being substituted for "posted" in the original draft of the Bill.

The amendment was adopted, and Clause 3 passed through Committee without discussion.

Clause 4.

On Clause 4, providing that "no company registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890, shall carry on the business or use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist unless the business is *bona fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, nor unless the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously posted in the shop or other place in which the business is carried on," the Lord President moved to leave out the words "or use the description." He said: This amendment is of a somewhat important character, and I can best explain it by just stating to the House what the existing law is. As the law now stands, no person is allowed to sell poisons, or to assume the title of chemist or druggist, or pharmaceutical or dispensing chemist or druggist, unless such person is registered under the Act. In a later part of the Act certain penalties are applied to those who use these titles without the required qualification. Now since the Act of 1868 there have come into being a great number of drug-selling companies, some of whom have actually used the name of chemist, while others, if they have not called themselves chemists, used the word "chemist" on their labels. It is argued by the Pharmaceutical Society, and I think with some force, that the title of chemist is one which is earned by passing a particular examination, and that if it may not be used by an individual who has not passed the examination it ought not to be used as a title of a company, even if it employs qualified men for keeping its shops. Therefore we propose to leave out the words "or use the description," which brings any company under the penalties prescribed by Sections 15 and 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. I have a further amendment later on which safeguards to some extent the rights of existing companies, and when we come to that

I will explain what we propose. In the meantime I move to omit the words "or use the description."

The amendment was agreed to, and the words deleted.

The Lord President then moved to insert after "unless" the words "in every premises where the business is carried on." He said: This carries out the intention of the clause, though it was not specifically stated, and in every shop where companies carry on business there shall be a qualified man. Such is the intention of the clause, but it is not quite clear, and therefore I move to add these words.

The amendment was adopted, and the words were added to the clause.

On the motion of the Lord President the word "exhibited" was again substituted for the word "posted."

The Lord President moved to insert at the end of the clause "Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a company may continue to use any description which it was accustomed to use before April 1, 1906." He said: We come to the safeguard which is proposed to extend to existing drug-selling companies hitherto called chemists' companies, which have gone to great expense in many ways either in shop-fronts or on their materials using the word "chemist." We feel it would be exceedingly hard that people who had done that apparently under the sanction of the law for many years should be put to what would be in some cases very considerable expense indeed in putting all their paraphernalia in accordance with the Act. By the amendment it is provided that notwithstanding anything in this section a company may use any description it was accustomed to use before April 1906. Since that amendment was put on the paper very strong representations have been made to meet that this proviso ought not to be made absolute, and it would not be right to create a privileged class merely for the effect of their being instituted before the passing of the Act. I propose, therefore, on the report stage to bring up a further amendment to the effect that they should be allowed to use their present description which they have been accustomed to use for a term of seven years. I think that will enable them to form something in the nature of a sinking fund, and to make in due course the changes required under the Act, either in their shops or their labels or in any other way without undergoing any hardship.

Viscount St. Aldwyn said: The legal position is this. Under the existing law the title of chemist may only be used by those who have passed a pharmaceutical examination, and therefore have become qualified. That being so, I confess I do not quite see the force of the argument that a company employing such a person should not be as much qualified to use the title of chemist as if it was an individual. I think it is somewhat unfair to those who have spent a considerable amount of money that they shall be called upon after the lapse of seven years to drop the title of chemist by which they have always been known, and call themselves by any other title. I hope the noble Lord will not make up his mind that that proviso is necessary.

The Lord President: I need not say I will give the greatest consideration to anything put forward by the noble viscount. I am bound to say, however, that the term "chemist" does represent an individual qualification. Before the report stage I will give the most careful consideration to what the noble viscount says, but I am bound to say that after giving very close thought and consideration to the point, I am convinced it is a reasonable claim on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society that the term "chemist," when used in conjunction with an individual, should only be used by an individual who has passed their examination.

The proviso was inserted, and Clause 4, as amended, passed through Committee.

Clause 5.

On Clause 5, conferring on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the power of making by-laws (a) "requiring persons presenting themselves for examination by the said Society to produce evidence satisfactory to the Society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training"; (b) "providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination of any persons holding colonial

diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the Society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered."

The Lord President moved a series of amendments. These were in (a) after "persons" to insert "desirous of"; before the second "society" to insert "council of the"; and at the end of the sub-section the words "in the subjects of the examination." In (b) before "society" to insert "council of the"; to add a new sub-section (c) "providing for periods of time and courses of study in connection with the qualifying examination and dividing such examination into two parts." He said: This clause deals with the power of making by-laws for the purpose of examination. I think it is desirable something should be done by the Society to improve the standard of those who come up for examination. Since the Bill has been read a second time I have had brought to my notice the last reports of the qualifying examination held by the Pharmaceutical Society. At the examination held in Edinburgh in 1905, 421 candidates were examined of whom 280 failed, 52 per cent. of them in practical tests. In the London examination of 1905 866 candidates were examined and 548 failed, 43 per cent. of them in practical tests. The official visitors of the examination, gentlemen of the greatest possible experience in these matters, agreed it is only possible to secure improvement in this matter by compulsory courses of laboratory work. We therefore propose to give the Pharmaceutical Society the powers detailed in the clause.

The amendment was adopted and clause 5 passed through Committee.

Clause 6.

Clause 6 passed through Committee without amendment.

Clause 7.

On Clause 7 the Earl of Donoughmore had given notice of an amendment omitting the words extending the operation of the Bill to Ireland. In his absence

Lord Oranmore and Browne said: I beg to move the amendment which stands in the name of the noble Earl, to omit Clause 7 and insert "that this Act shall not apply to Ireland."

The Lord President: The clause relating to Ireland was the wish of the Irish Government under his Majesty's late Administration. It was inserted in the draft Bill prepared last year at the instance of Mr. Long, then Chief Secretary. Perhaps your Lordships will remember that on the second reading, in consequence of the representations made by the Earl of Donoughmore, I promised I would look into the matter, and see how the question stood with regard to Ireland. The contentions put forward by those who wished to see Ireland struck out of the Bill were these—namely, that there is in Ireland a class of registered druggists which does not exist in England, and who, on account of their being allowed to sell poisons, take the place of those who are intended to be licensed under the second clause of the present Bill. Their second contention was that, when the matter was considered before the Departmental Committee in this country, no one was called upon to state the views of Ireland in this matter, and consequently they were in a different position from English chemists. Still, I am bound to say that I attach very considerable weight to these considerations, because it seems to me to be hardly reasonable to include Ireland in the Bill without any adequate inquiry as to what are the needs of the country. At the same time, the Agricultural Department in Ireland still holds the view that it would be very convenient for farmers to have further facilities than they have at present for obtaining agricultural poisons, and they do not think that the extra facilities offered by this class of registered druggists offers quite the amount of convenience. They maintain there are several counties in which there are only three or four persons licensed to sell poisons, and inconvenience to farmers results. As far as this House is concerned, I am prepared to accept the amendment of the noble Lord, but I think it is right to state that if opportunity does offer for finding out through some kind of inquiry what the real needs of Ireland are, my right hon. friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland would like to retain the possibility of re-inserting in the Bill the inclusion of Ireland, provided, of course, that he is satisfied that the

needs of the case require it, and that no injustice is done to any class by so doing. For the present, as I state, I accept the amendment of the noble lord.

The amendment was then adopted.

Clause 8.

Clause 8 passed through Committee without discussion.

Schedule.

The Lord President moved a series of amendments to the Schedule of Poisons. He said: There are a number of amendments to the schedule, as is natural in a Bill of this character. They relate to the different kinds of poisons which are included in the different clauses. We have had the advice of some representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society in the matter, and though I believe they are not now satisfied with the schedule as it stands, they consider it improved, and our advisers consider it as good as it can be. I may remind your Lordships that there is always power in Council to add new substances to the schedule. Therefore I will only move these amendments.

The amendments were adopted without discussion. Their effect is to add to the scheduled poisons in Part I. "all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids not specifically named," "aconite and its preparations," "atropine salts and their preparations," "preparations of ergot," and "salts and vermin-killers containing strychnine"; and to the scheduled poisons in Part 2, "antimonial wine," "belladonna and its preparations other than those included under atropine," "liniment of chloroform," "the salts of cocaine," "salts and preparations of morphine," "all compositions prepared from poppies," and "salts and preparations of strychnine."

The Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reported to the House.

An Apothecary's Bill.

SOME instructive accounts between an apothecary and his patients have been sent us by a subscriber. The bills date from 1769 to 1775, and are excellent illustrations of the state of physic in the eighteenth century. Here is a representative example:

Eleonora Sutton Dr. to Jeffery Lang			
Due on a former Bill	...	...	0 14 0
July 22, 1771	For opening an abscess in your late Husband's Breast with an Inflammation	...	0 7 6
March 2, 1772	Your son a Blister	...	0 0 6
	A Testaceous Mixture	...	0 1 6
	Indian Pink root	...	0 1 0
3	A Linctus 3v.	...	0 1 0
4	A Dose of Purging Physick	...	0 0 9
5	Oil	...	0 0 3
6	A Purge	...	0 0 9
Sept. 17, 1773	For curing your hand	...	0 15 0
Dec. 20, 1775	A Saline Mixture 3viij.	...	0 2 0
21	Ditto	...	0 2 0
22	A Linctus	...	0 1 6
			2 7 9
May 22, 1774	Recd. in part of the above	...	0 5 0
			£2 2 9

The charges would not be considered excessive in these days, and the doctor does not seem to have pressed the poor widow for payment. In other accounts occur charges for "boles" at 8d. each, "Attenuating mixture" 2s. 6d., "Pectoral Lohoc" 1s. 8d., "a tooth drawn" 1s., "Bleeding Dolly and Ann" 2s. Mr. Jeffery Lang's accounts are interesting as showing the transition of the apothecary into a medical man, as in one bill there are several charges for "a journey, 2s. 6d.," no physic being supplied on those dates. At the time these accounts were rendered the apothecaries were hard at the struggle which ended in the recognition of apothecaries as medical men.

"VETERINARY COUNTER-PRACTICE."—An indispensable book for chemists, whether urban or rural. It deals with the ailments of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, and poultry. The chemist's requirements in this regard are solely kept in view, and the book is a real money-maker to those who use it. The fourth edition has been thoroughly revised and enlarged to 372 pages. Published by the C. & D. at 4s., by post 4s. 4d.

American Notes.

MR. FREDERICK K. STEARNS, President of the Frederick Stearns Co., manufacturing chemists, Detroit, has been presented with a silver loving-cup, suitably inscribed, by members of the Detroit Orchestral Association, of which he is President.

PROPRIETARIES IN MISSISSIPPI.—According to the "New York Commercial" the Mississippi House Committee have reported unfavourably on the Lockwood Bill. This is a measure to compel the printing of the formula of a proprietary on the bottle or package. There was a great fight in the House Committee, but the opponents of the measure won by a large majority.

FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE of New York, the city of Pittsburgh has passed an ordinance restricting the sale of ether, benzene, and other combustible and dangerous products in drug-stores. Hereafter Pittsburgh druggists will not be permitted to keep in stock more than 1 gal. of amyl alcohol, 2 oz. of amyl nitrite, 12 gals. of gasoline, 5 lb. of carbon bisulphide, 1 oz. of picric acid, 1 lb. of chromic acid, and 5 lb. of ether.

ADULTERATION IN N.Y. STATE.—From the recent annual report of the New York State Board of Pharmacy it appears that of the 2,655 specimens of drugs collected throughout the year, all but 285 were found up to the standard. Of 584 samples of tincture of iodine 72 were deficient in strength; 23 out of 275 samples of spirit of camphor were likewise deficient; and 17 out of 58 samples of cream of tartar failed to come up to the standard.

"BUYING CLUBS" among the retailers of the United States are not looked upon with favour by the wholesale druggists. The latter want all of the business, in proprietary articles as well as in other goods, to pass through their hands. Lately the National Wholesalers' Association issued a circular letter to the patent-medicine proprietors of the country asking them to cut off all buying clubs and to confine their sales to the legitimate jobbers.

THE CHICAGO DRUGGISTS are very much disturbed at the possibility that they may have to pay an annual liquor-licence of \$250. An Ordinance to this effect has been introduced into the City Council, and the authors of it declare that so many druggists abuse their liquor privileges that some such step has been found a necessity. The present pharmacist's licence is but \$5 a year, and is supposed to cover only the sale of liquors for strictly medicinal purposes.

INTER-STATE RECIPROCITY.—There has been a considerable movement in America during the past year for the interchange of registration-certificates among the Pharmacy Boards of the different States. It has been held that a pharmacist registered in one State ought to be registered in all. Many pharmacy laws, however, forbid reciprocity, and there has accordingly been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature an amendment to the existing statute making reciprocity possible.

PRESCRIPTIONS IN ENGLISH.—A Tennessee representative has introduced into the U.S. Senate a Bill to compel doctors in the District of Columbia and Territories and insular possessions to write their prescriptions in English as well as in Latin. The idea is that such a procedure will prevent physicians from prescribing liquor, a practice which at present makes the sale of whisky possible on Sundays by the use of Latin cognomens. It is also argued that the use of English will prevent many mistakes in dispensing prescriptions.

THE N.A.R.D. has decided to change the name of the "tripartite plan" to the "reciprocity plan." The very word "tripartite" has led Courts to believe that there was a conspiracy of action between the three branches of the drug-trade which was illegal, and in some court trials this has been unfortunate. At a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the N.A.R.D. in Chicago it was decided to place more and more emphasis upon the direct-contract plan, and to tell manufacturers that they simply must adopt this method of distributing their goods. Altogether about twenty-five proprietors are now enrolled under the contract banner.

Naval Hospital Dispensers. The Recent Degradation Exposed.

THESE appointments are practically the only ones in the British Civil Service opened to pharmacists as such, and it is desirable that their status should be kept up. Recently the authorities have struck a severe blow at them by depriving dispensers of the right to travel abroad in first-class cabins along with officers, relegating them with artisans to the second-class, and it is hoped that pharmacists in influential positions will use their influence to remove the affront to the craft. Some particulars of the official orders may for that purpose be opportune.

Before 1870 dispensers in the Naval Hospitals were called dispensary assistants, and no legal qualification was requisite. Dispensaries were in charge of senior medical officers, who were called medical storekeepers. In 1870 the Lords of the Admiralty decided to abolish the dispensary assistants, and obtained an Order in Council to that effect on June 24, 1870. This Order created a new staff of dispensers and assistant-dispensers, who were required to be chemists possessing the qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. On October 15, 1872, a new Order in Council was obtained which improved the pay and position of the dispensers under the previous Order, and the dispensers were placed in charge of the stores, etc., of their departments, thus replacing the medical-officer storekeepers. The 1872 Order states, *inter alia*—

Whereas we have had under our consideration the pay and position of dispensers in your Majesty's Naval Hospitals at home and abroad;

And whereas we are humbly of opinion that it would be for the advantage of your Majesty's Naval Service to cancel the regulations affecting these officers now in force, dated 24th of June, 1870, and to improve their position by granting in certain cases increase of pay, and placing them on the list of civil salaried officers.

This appears to be at variance with the statement that dispensers are analogous to certain classes mentioned in the letter of the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty which we recently quoted (March 3, 1906), as dispensers were already officers before the new Order in Council was issued. The Admiralty have therefore, by the recent Order as to steamer berths, practically reduced them to a position lower than the one they held before the last Order in Council. Since then several changes have been introduced, but none lowering their position, and it is questionable whether this can be done without another Order in Council, as it is customary to give those serving the option of remaining in the class under which they entered. The naval dispensers are not merely dispensers of medicine; they are also the storekeeping and accounting officers in charge of the medical stores for the hospitals and for the Service afloat of the stations on which they serve. They are responsible for the care, issuing, and maintenance of medical stores for the Navy, both in time of peace and war, and to lower their status is to lessen their sense of responsibility, probably with disastrous consequences should a war break out.

It is interesting to note that in the current Navy List dispensers are included in the "List of Principal and other Officers of Naval Medical Establishments," and are entitled "Esq." None of the persons except matrons of hospitals, with whom they are classified, appear under the list of officers of the establishments in which they serve. It is, therefore, all the more strange that the Financial Secretary should permit dispensers to be ranked with artisans, especially as store officers and assistant store officers in the other naval establishments have been left as they are. The curious circumstance arises that should a dispenser be ordered to travel in the same ship as one of these officers, and the officer should take a servant with him (as both he and the dispenser are entitled to do), the dockyard officer would travel and mess first-class, while the unfortunate dispenser and his wife would have to travel and mess with the servants. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the new order should be amended as regards dispensers.

THE CALCIUM-CARBIDE INDUSTRY, which was formerly of no great importance in Spain, has developed to an unusual degree lately. In the province of Barcelona alone, where there are five works, 8,000 tons is produced yearly, and there is talk of more.

CITY OF LONDON AND EAST LONDON DISPENSARY, 35 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

THE Committee of Management require the services of a qualified Dispenser to attend at the Dispensary daily, except Saturdays. Write, stating salary required, and with full particulars of previous appointments, to the Secretary, at his offices, No. 208 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

All applications must be received by April 17, 1906, accompanied by copies of two testimonials.

By Order,

HERBERT D. BLUETT, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Rudduck & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

I AM THE MAN.—Chemists of the U.K., has occurred to you that there might be a man who from his apprenticeship days onwards was always seeking information, and is still seeking it, that might prove of service to him and others to increase their business by legitimate honest but business compelling means, and who, having increased his own, might be willing to offer 16 years' accumulated knowledge picked from the brains of our smartest chemists for what the Editor of the *C. & D.* calls a modest fee? If interested, write Bernard Slack, Hill Top, W. Bromwich.

FENTIMAN, GEORGE, dentist, of 2 Bishopsgate Street Without, died on April 3, 1888. He was the original dentist of that name and practised only at the above address.

CHEAP LINES IN SECONDHAND FITTINGS.—Handsome 12-ft. mahogany-fronted wall fixture, drawers, with glass shelves, shelving, &c., £9; 12 dozen recess-label rounds, job. £9; 7 ft. and 9 ft. counters, with drawers, £8; 12 4-lb. pink jars, gold labeled, 42s.; set of plate-glass shelves, 3 ft., with tapped bars and brackets, 30s.; 7-ft. dispensing-screen, mirror centre, £5 10s.; 144 gold labeled rounds, £5 17s 6d.; 2-ft. bent-front case, 25s.; 4-ft. wall-case, £4. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Headquarters for Secondhand Shopfittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—110 Idris "A" Preference, 22s.; 100 G. B. Keot Preference, 19s. 4d.; 125 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 10d.; 100 Peek Frean Preference, 21s. 7d.; 30 Vinolia Preference 92s. 6d., with dividend 2s. 6d. share; 158 A. J. White, Ordinary, 4s.; 100 Benger's Ordinary, 27s. 6d.

WANTED SUBJECTS. 200 A. J. White Ordinary, 3s. 3d.; 100 Camwal Ordinary, 5s., 100 Preference, 12s. 6d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

SHOP-FITTINGS SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO. 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

NEW LINES WANTED.—Garlande's, Ltd., Central Chambers, Hastings, are open to consider new lines for Chemists Perfumers, &c., for their Travellers, S. and S.W. Counties. Send samples and full particulars to above. 200/50. Office of this Paper.

A LARGE stock of black and green seamless enemas complete in boxes; guaranteed for 1 year not to split. to clear at 13s. per doz.; 2 doz. for 25s.; 3 doz., 36s.; sample doz. sent carriage paid on receipt of 13s.; a large stock of reliable quinine pessaries in long red boxes of 1 doz. labelled to sell at 1s. 6d., 4s. per doz. boxes; 2 doz., 7s. 6d.; 3 doz., 10s. 6d.; sample doz. sent free on receipt of 4s.; special prices for large quantities; carriage paid. J. Ginsberg, 105 Stoke Newington Road, London, N.

SHOP-FITTINGS (Secondhand).—6 ft. dispensing-screen, £6 10s.; 12 ft. case-fronted serving counter, £8; 12 ft. drug-fitting, drawers, glass labels, knobs, lockers, shelves, cornice, &c. £12; counter drawers, label spaces, till and paper drawers 4 ft., £2 10s.; desk and perfume-case, £2 10s.; shelves for window with standard bars and brackets complete; 6 ft. wall-case, £9; 12 ft. counter, £4 4s. **TREBLE & CO.,** Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

CORRUGATED paper rolls 250 ft. x 26 in.; No. 1 quality, price 10s. 6d., carriage paid; cash with order; sample sent on application. **Stens & Co.,** Cheadle Hulme, Manchester.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting solid mahogany-fronter drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pillars, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pillars, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter-drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing screens, perfume-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, April 10.

Wakefield Chemists' Association, White Horse Hotel, at 8.15 p.m. Discussion on the Pharmacy Bills.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 p.m. Discussion on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill and Council-election.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. Julian L. Baker on "Fermentation."

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Calvert's Café, Long Row, at 9 p.m. Mr. T. Freeman will read a paper on "Co-operation," and a discussion will be opened by Mr. R. Widdowson.

Wednesday, April 11.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Goodwin will read a paper on "Milk: Composition, Usage, and Analysis."

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 p.m. Papers by members.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 12.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Church Institute, at 8.45 p.m. Discussion on "The Poisons Schedule."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 11 a.m. Conference of registered chemists, at which a frank discussion on the Pharmacy Bill and Poisons and Pharmacy Bill will take place. The President, Mr. R. A. Robinson, will be present.

India and the East.

(From our Correspondent.)

A NEW MINERAL-INDUSTRY is reported from the Punjab, alum being produced in large quantities in the Meanwali district.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, of The Dispensary, Dadar, has been appointed a justice of the peace by the Government of Bombay.

AN INTERESTING WILL-SUIT, regarding the estate of the late Mr. McIvor, a cinchona-planter, is before the Ootacamund Courts.

A RECENT MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER prohibits the sale of liquors, opium, or intoxicating drugs to persons of either sex under fourteen years of age throughout the Presidency.

DISPENSING ONLY.—A pharmacy in which only prescriptions will be dispensed has been opened for the first time in Japan in front of the medical college of the Tokio Imperial University. It is called "The Tetsumon Yakkan."

REDUCING STAFF.—Mr. John Millar, chemist and druggist, the popular general manager of the Poona branch of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., leaves Poona early in May, the directors having decided to work the Poona establishment with a smaller staff.

ANTI-OPIMUM PILLS.—At Singapore, on March 6. Zye Seniss, a chemist employed at "The Pharmacy," was charged with importing morphine without a licence or permit from the P.C.M.O. The morphine in question was in pills, of which there were 250 bottles packed in a box. The prosecution established the fact that each pill contained a small quantity of morphine. Defendant admitted importing the pills in the ordinary course of business. They were known to the trade as anti-opium pills, and he had not the slightest knowledge that they contained morphine. No attempt at concealment was made by defendant when the seizure was effected. The Magistrate cautioned the accused, and discharged him on a guarantee being given that no more such pills would be imported. Accused was ordered to pay 50c. for cost of the summons, and the pills were ordered to be confiscated. The pills in question, says our Singapore correspondent, are manufactured and sold by a well-known London wholesale firm, who do not deny the fact that they contain a small quantity of morphine.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

We close for Press with this Supplement a day earlier than usual next week. See notice on front page.

APPARATUS.

To Chemical Laboratories and others.—For sale, a vacuum air pump, latest construction, perfect order, only used once, Heidelberg University. Apply, CADRONES, 4 Queen's Road, W.

Solid copper still, in best condition, with worm and cooling-tub; steam-jacketed; also 3 steam-jacketed solid copper evaporating-pans and all connecting-pipes. Particulars and price (cheap), DAVIES & JOHN, Chemists, Bath.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"British Pharmacopœia," 1898, perfect, clean, never damaged, 5s. 6d., carriage paid. "S. B." (15/15), Office of this Paper.

Bower's "Botany," 2s. 6d.; Farmer's "Botany," 2s.; Globe translation of Virgil, 3s.; Cassell's "Family Doctor," 3s.; "Workshop Receipts," vol. 2 or 5, 3s. 6d. GREEN, St. Kilda, Wallington.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

1 cwt. Lawe's citric acid crystals; what offers? COOK, Chemist, Warminster.

Overstocked; fine quality oil of lemon; 3 lbs. 7s. 6d.; sample free. AMOS, Malvern Wells.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

High-class microscope, by Wolley, having $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. objectives, accessories, and slides, £5 10s.; also a sliding-bar sight testing instrument, price 3s. 6d. HALFORD, Chemist, Hockley, Birmingham.

Outside show-case, containing gold-filled and nickel spectacles and folders, cost £2 10s. a short time ago, price 25s.; also quantity of H. Lawrence's spectacles and folders, cheap, to clear. HIND, Chemist, Leicester.

Clearing Lines.—Photographic mounts, 1,000 plain c.d.v.s, 4s.; 500 Cabinets, 5s.; 500 quarterplates, 2s.; 200 8×6 plate-snugs $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate, 5s.; 250 $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate slip-in, 5s.; samples 3 stamps. EDWARD PECK, East Dereham.

Optical outfit, including case of 40 convex, 40 concave test trial lenses; pair of trial frames and type card; 1 gross pairs assorted crystal lenses in case and 6 doz. assorted frames; perfectly new; cost £10 4s.; what offers? 224/7, Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Four doz. 4s. 6d. Moonseed Bitters; 1 gross, 2s. 9d. ditto; what offers? Tayler & Brett, Medical Hall, Yeovil.

14 doz. 1s. boxes Peerless Erambic soap, 7 doz. 1s. boxes, Premier Vinolia soap, 3 gross 1s. 1d. boxes Armour's Pêre soaps, 3 doz. 1s. boxes Oowina soap; best offers for whole or part. REIOS CO., Grimsby.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale. See p. 75.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Druggist wishes to dispose of very superior drawers, with lockers, 7½ ft. lengths; 40 and 20 oz. N. and W. York glass rounds, black carboys, bell-metal mortar, specie jars, &c., in excellent condition, being little used. Address "CHEMIST," "Dundee Advertiser" Office, Perth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dental chair for disposal. DENT, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Wills' mat. med. cabinet; Minor hooks. "THORITE," 12 Falmouth Road, S.E.

Overstocked; 5 lbs. gutta percha tissues, perfect; 6s. per lb. GODFREY, 36 Pitfield Street, London.

Splendid set plated forceps, &c., mahogany case, £3 3s. LITTLE, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

Water-bed, full size not long used. £2 10s. HARRIES, Chemist, Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

Offers wanted, burst-off bottles, 2-oz., &c., sauce; wood boxes for 3-oz., also others. WOODHOUSE, Chemist, Doncaster.

4s. gross, 1d. headache and 1d. face powder; overstocked; stamp for sample. SMITH'S Drug Stores, 170 Wharf Street, Leicester.

6 pairs surgeon's scissors, 3 pairs spring forceps, 1 spatula, all plated, 3 silver probes absolutely new, sent carriage paid, 11s. WALTON, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.

Plaster model old lady, 15s.; 4 lbs. Blyton's menthe's, 4s.; what offers? Venos—5 nasal tablets; 6 cough cure 2s. 9d.; 1 fluid 2s. 9d., 3 13½d.; gross Keene's corn cure. 227/10, Office of this Paper.

Barnett & Foster's No. 2 Compact also Eclipse machine, which syrups, fills, and stoppers screw bottles (any size); tank, brush machine, quantity bottles, boxes, and screws; giving up; no room in new premises; small reasonable offer wanted. ROBIN, Newton Grange, Midlothian.

Mahogany wall-fixture, lower part 8 ft. 6 in. long 2 ft. 10 in. high 16 in. deep. 16 drawers, mahogany fronts, upper part 7 ft. 6 in. long. 3 ft. 11 in. high, 10½ in. deep, two sliding doors, three shelves, and good cornice, £3 17s. 6d., or upper part 37s., lower 45s.; wall or counter case, 4 ft. high, 20 in. wide, 4½ in. deep, 2 doors 17s. 6d.; bent-top case, stained ebony, 2 ft. 6 in. long 8 in. high, 17 in. deep, opens back, small crack in corner, 5s.; antique carved oak desk, 2 ft. 3 in. long, 12s. 6d.; 15 forceps in mahogany case, 22s. 6d.; iron mortar 6½ in. diameter, no pestle, 2s. 9d.; pulv. sennae tin, 14 in. 7d.; 4-shelf shop or window stand, oak, 4 ft. 9 in. high, 2 ft. 6 in. long, 12 in. deep, can be used upright or sloed at any angle. 10s.; artificial leg, right, best make and finish, £15 15s., only shown in window few weeks, accept reasonable offer; also pebble and few crutches; two nests 16 small drawers, mahogany fronts, labelled each 3 ft. 3 in. long 18 in. high, 7 in. deep, 8s. each. LIVESLEY, Preston.

WANTED.

Tincture press; must be powerful. GRATTAN, 9 The Green, Twickenham.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Toilet formula purchased, 10s. Letter, W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

Two carboys; small nest of drawers; bottles and jars; must be cheap. 137 Lauder Road, Stockwell.

Optician's trial-case, set oiled; also Baxter's "Sight-testing." Price and particulars to "T.," 44 Alexandra Road, Leeds.

Two or three cheap check-tills, Gladhill or O'Brien type. Particulars to RICHARDS, 49 Elspeth Road, Olapham Common, S.W.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I.; Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine"; "P.B." '98; syphon truck; check till (small). HALL, Church Vale, Handsworth, Birmingham.

